Middlebury
The Campus

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Liberal or conservative

By John Cahill

The conservative trend so often attributed to our country today does not seem to hold true for the Middlebury student. One out of every four students considers himself conservative, according to a informal telephone poll conducted by The Campus. Forty percent of those surveyed classified themselves as liberal, while another thirty-six percent of the students defined their political stance as moderate.

Questioned on five major issues that often serve as dividing lines between conservative and liberal ideologies, Middlebury students expressed mainly liberal viewpoints.

Audrey French '82 interpreted this as an example of "a trend sweeping the nation" as a "backlash against the rise of conservatism" the past two years; this trend is now being felt at Middlebury, she said, as students "are becoming more liberal."

Fifty-six percent said they thought the latest increases in defense spending were unnecessary, "very bad" according to one student polled, while 32 percent saw the recent increases as "a necessity." Robert Gahagan '82 said the defense increases were "necessary, but the President is going overboard. He has gone too far."

Three-quarters of those sampled were against military aid to the Durante government of El Salvador, while 16 thought aid necessary to "contain the spread of communism" in Central America. (See related article.)

Eighty percent were in favor of legalized abortions, including 77 percent of the males and 83 percent of the

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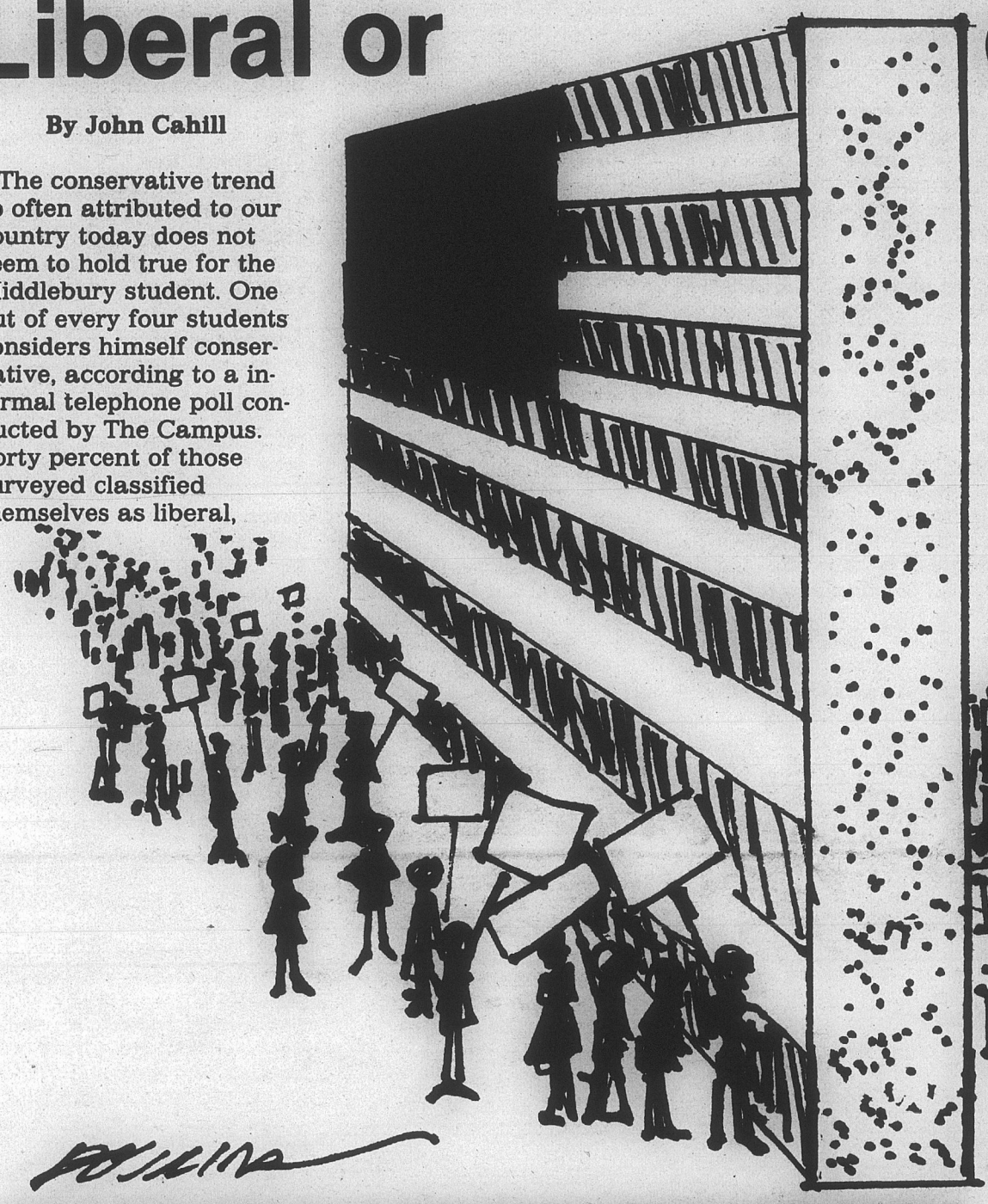

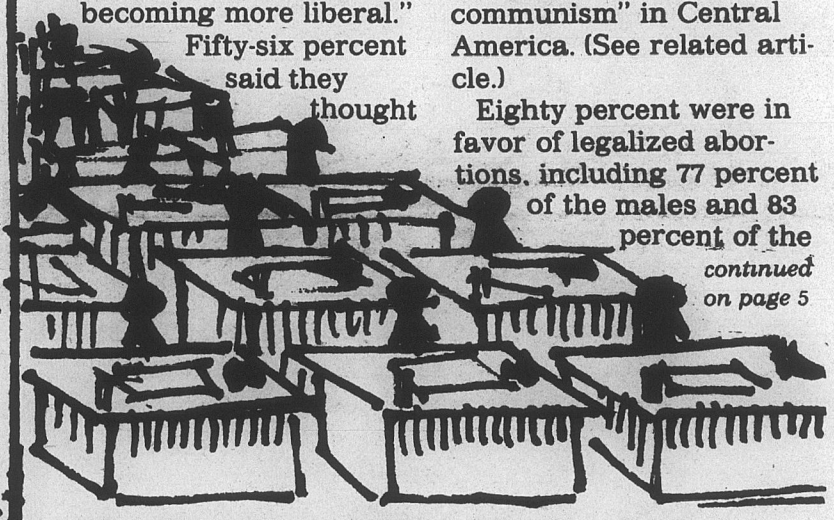

Reagan's proposals:
Less diversity and promise seen

By Joe Weis

The proposed cutbacks in the Federal financial aid program call for the elimination of $1.3 million of student assistance for Middlebury College next year and $1.5 million for 1983-84. This could amount to a 33 percent decrease in Federal monies available to the College.

College President Olin Robison's office said in a report released this week considering the effects of the proposed cuts, that if the proposals become law "the result will inevitably be a less diversified Middlebury College student body and probably an academically less promising one."

The Federal aid plan was already cut last year in an effort to remove waste and fraud and to reduce the budget deficit. The changes attempted to prohibit students from taking out a Guarenteed Student Loan (G.S.L.) when their parents were able to arrange private financing for their education.

The nation's graduate schools would be hardest hit by the new proposals. Under the plan, graduate students would not be eligible for G.S.L. loans as they have been previously. In the past many graduate students have viewed the G.S.L. program as a necessity, allowing them to afford advanced degrees. Now it is feared that those dependent on guaranteed loans will not be able to continue their education because of the current high interest rates for loans offered by commercial banks.

The College's Language and Bread Loaf Schools would be seriously affected by the new rules. If the cuts go through as proposed there would be a 50 percent reduction in available student aid for graduate students here. The College administration fears that "such a cutback will make it so difficult for students with financial need to pursue graduate study that many will give it up" and that such cuts would be "putting in jeopardy one or more of these schools."

Other proposals would effect undergraduate students. Reagan's proposed cuts call for Pell Grants to be severely reduced, affecting almost half of the 140 Middlebury students now receiving a total of $127,000 from these grants.

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Correction

There was a serious mistake in the College lands article last week. We somehow managed to give the College ownership of 45,000 acres of land. The College actually owns 4,500 acres. The Campus apologizes for the error.

El Salvador sparks a variety of opinions

By Elizabeth Ross

The controversial question of United States involvement in El Salvador has become an issue of increasing concern. Criticism of U.S. policy is largely based on the fear that the Administration may be creating another Vietnam. There also tends to be disagreement over the extent of Soviet influence in El Salvador. An informal survey conducted by The Campus found opinion here at Middlebury to be varied.

David Rosenberg, Associate Professor of Political Science, said he believes the present El Salvadoran government is unjust, and that the U.S. should not support it. "It's an illegitimate government which came to power by military coup and rules by military power. The more we provide aid, the less accountable the Duarte regime is for its people. It's definitely violating human rights," he commented.

Russell Leng, Professor of Political Science who specializes in foreign policy, said he thinks the U.S. should supply economic, not military aid to El Salvador. Concerning the current U.S. policy, Leng said, "I think it is a military approach. It is short sighted, and (we) can't solve political difficulties militarily."

Rosenberg remarked that President Reagan has exaggerated the possibility of a Communist threat in El Salvador. "There is no significant evidence of Soviet or Communist intervention, only American intervention," he added.

Omar Aguilar '82, a native of El Salvador, discussed the susceptibility of the rebel forces to Soviet influence. "The El Salvadoran rebels would love to have relations with the U.S. once they triumphed. But they are the same as anyone else. Whoever offers a hand is going to be a friend," said Aguilar.

Rosenberg described the

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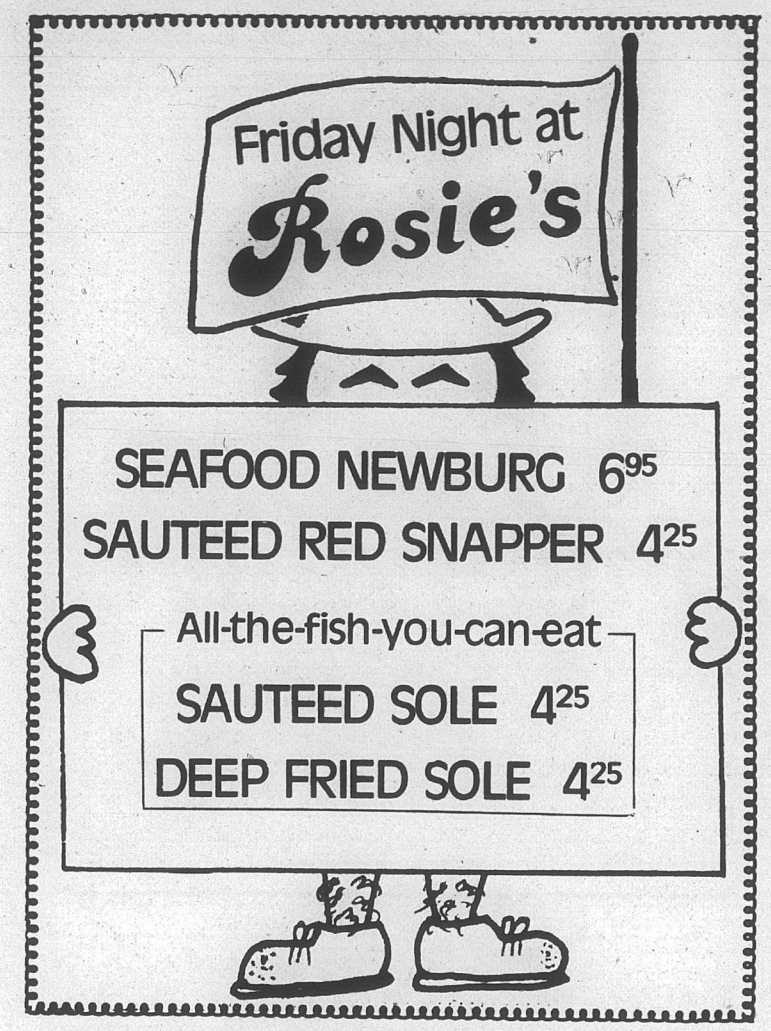

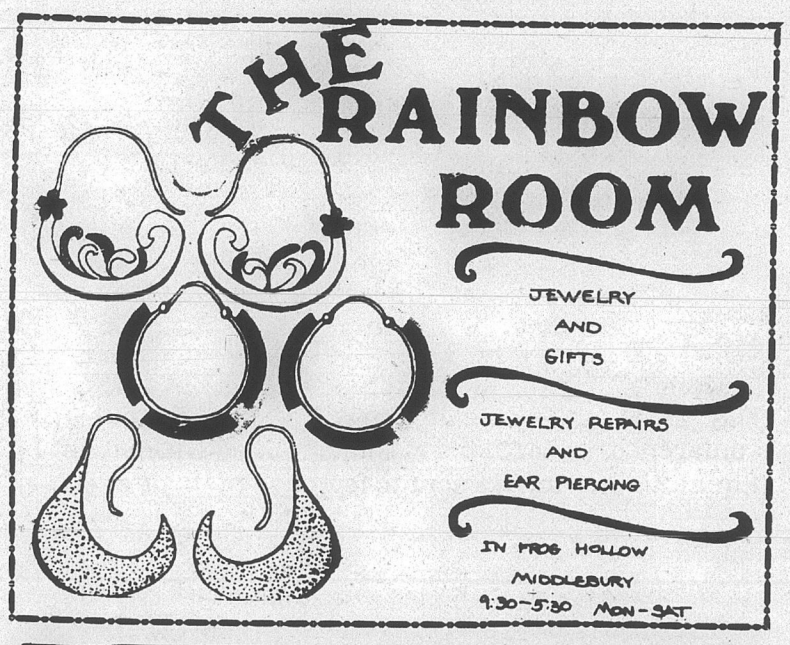

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news briefs

Pernoud to note ancient libbers

Were there really feminists during the Middle Ages, women who had a political, economical, spiritual or cultural influence on the world?

The eminent French medieval historian Regine Pernoud will speak about women's roles in Medieval times on March 15 in Munroe Lounge at 7:30 P.M., in a lecture sponsored by the French department.

Her talk, entitled "La Femme au temps du cathedrales" (Women at the time of the cathedrals), will deal with famous, as well as unknown women: peasants, queens, nuns, bankers, and doctors. Pernoud is particularly interested in the education of women, which was at quite an advanced stage in the Middle Ages.

Pernoud, both a museum curator and a historian with degrees in literature and archival paleography, taught at the University of Aix-en-Provence, and is now a curator of the Archives Nationales in Paris and the founder and director of the Joan of Arc center in Orleans. A Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, she is a recipient of many other honors including the Prix Femina de Critique et d'Histoire and the Prix de la Ville de Paris. She has published extensively, including books about such women as Eleanor of Aquitaine, Joan of Arc, and Heloise.

The talk will be illustrated with slides. Pernoud will speak in French, but translation will be provided.

Riess slates (hic) wine tasting

As an extension of the Winter Term Mini Course on Wine Appreciation, there will be a wine tasting of inexpensive wines which are readily available in the Middlebury area. Open to all—students, faculty, and staff—and taught by Marc Riess, Assistant Professor of Psychology. The fee is $5.00, payable in advance at the Student Activities Office, beginning Monday, March 15. Payment secures your space. Enrollment is limited to 30 people. The wine tasting will take place next Friday, March 19, at 7:30 P.M., in the Chateau, room B.

Conferring on nuclear energy

A conference on nuclear power will take place Saturday, March 13, from 1 to 5 P.M. in Proctor Hall lounge. The discussion, entitled "Nuclear: Now or Never?", is sponsored by Environmental Quality and the College Energy Council.

Three speakers will discuss the pros and cons of nuclear power and of alternative energy sources. Steve Brarar, a spokesman for Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant, will speak on the necessity for nuclear power. Dr. Judy H. Johnsrud of the National Solar Lobby and formerly of President Jimmy Carter's Environmental Protection Agency advisory board will explain problems inherent in nuclear power. Harvey Scudder from the Catalyst Alternative Energy Resource Center will describe alternatives to nuclear fission as an energy source.

Following the panel discussion, there will be a question and answer period.

Munroe to host health seminar

Lynn Foord, a 1979 Middlebury graduate, will present a seminar on physical therapy and other allied health fields. The seminar will be held in Munroe Hall faculty lounge at 4:15 P.M. on Monday, March 15. Refreshments will be served and all are invited to attend. The seminar is sponsored jointly by Career Counseling and the Student Alumni Association.

Forum mulls impeachment

By Tracey Kammerer

Two elections were conducted during the March 7 Student Forum meeting, and committee reports on proposals for a Student Forum Impeachments Committee and a Student Forum Appointments Committee were discussed. Forum elected Ross Elkin '82 to Community Council. Freshmen Wesley Carrington and Paul Oyer, who also received nomination, were defeated. Mary Beth Litser '82 was elected to the Educational Council by acclamation.

Jane Benz '83 presented a report recommending that a standing Impeachment Committee be elected to act on petitions questioning the conduct of either the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of Student Forum. The committee would consist of one Forum representative from each class and two departmental Forum representatives. The committee would select its own chairman.

Grounds for impeachment would include poor attendence, incompetence and negligence. After a petition the committee would conduct a preliminary investigation lasting no longer than one week. If the committee concluded that grounds for impeachment existed, the next Forum meeting would be presided over by the Impeachment Committee Chairman. There would be opportunity for defense and questioning before a roll call vote was taken.

A two-thirds majority would be required for an official impeachment. An impeached Chairman or Vice Chairman would be required to step down from office but could remain on Student Forum.

Some objections to the creation of a committee and the guidelines to be used as grounds for impeachment were raised. It was suggested that an ad hoc committee should be chosen if the issue of impeachment came up. Benz, however, stressed the need for "an unbiased, standing committee."

Harold Burroughs '82, Treasurer of Student Forum, objected to the idea of forming another committee. He said "it sounds cumbersome, kind of bureaucratic." Burroughs suggested that a vote of no-confidence could be used instead.

Sandy Klinzman '82, Corresponding Secretary of Student Forum, then reported on a proposal to change the manner in which Forum selects students to serve on all committees. Under the proposal, a new Appointments Committee, consisting of eight Forum members, would be selected in early fall each year. A booklet listing all positions would be prepared and distributed. Interviews would be conducted by the committee during the two weeks following a deadline for submitting resumes. Decisions made by the Appointments Committee would have to be ratified by the entire Student Forum.

The proposal is designed to eliminate "marathon meetings." Currently most elections are held during one meeting and each candidate is alloted two minutes to speak and a short interval to answer questions.

Both proposals will be presented to Forum in written form and voted on next Sunday, March 14.

Council drafts search policy

By David Odato

After welcoming Ross 'Tex' Elkin '82 as a new member of Community Council, Council members discussed the College's room-entry policy and problems of overcrowding in the lower Proctor Hall dining room.

The Council discussed redefining the policy of entering students' rooms, and came up with a draft which will be voted on next week. The proposal would require College personnel who enter a room for any reason other than a routine inspection to leave a note stating why the room was entered. The proposal would also make the College's policy on the discovery of illegal material in students' rooms clearer than the policy is now, as stated in the Handbook.

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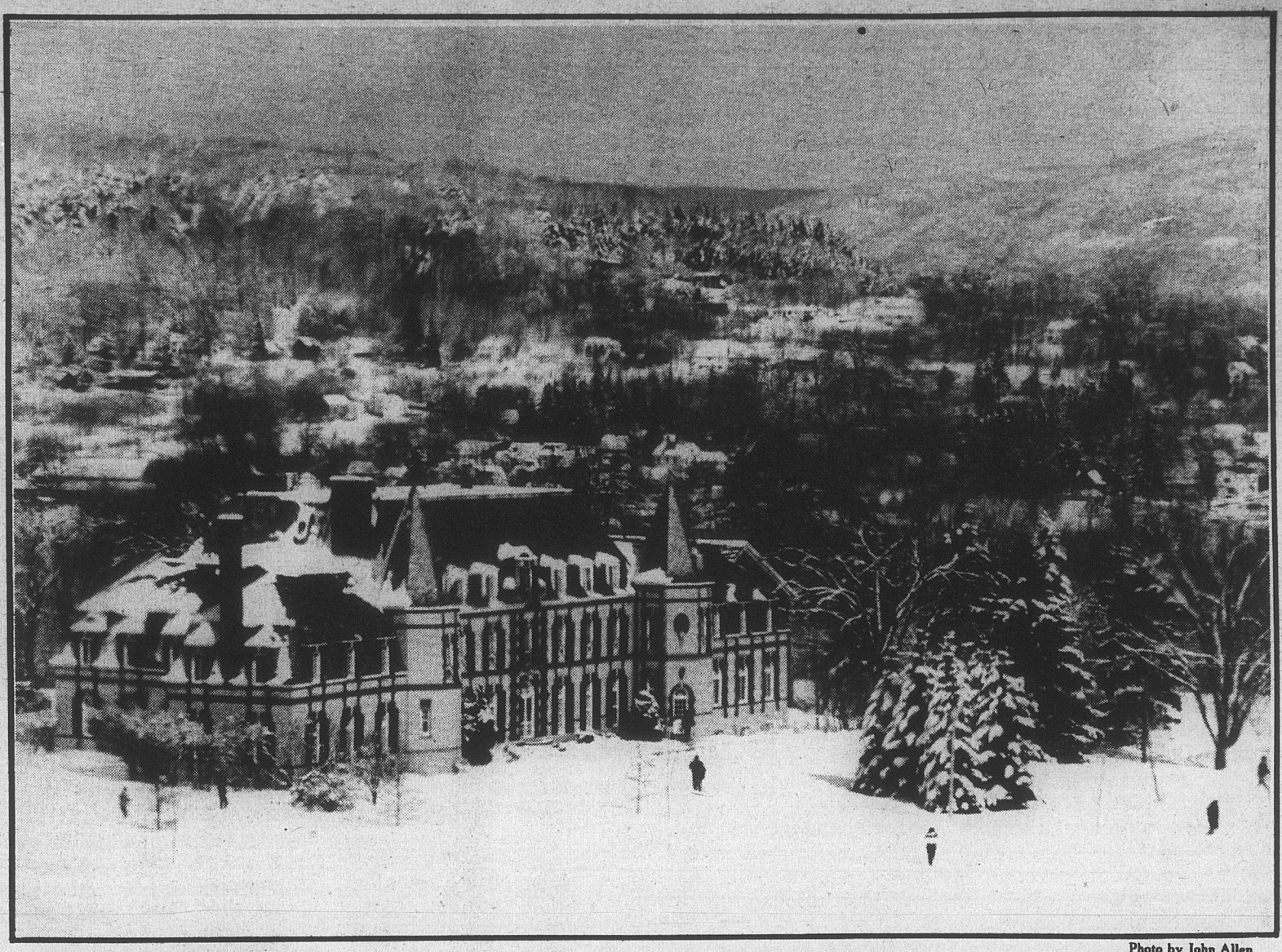

Photo by John Allen

peter campbell

Across the U.S.A.

Each region which contributes students to the Middlebury community has its own identity—and idiosyncrasies. Accordingly, every time a hometown is matched with a name and a face, certain characteristics often attributed to people from that area immediately spring to mind. And, as is the case with most stereotypes, they are largely inaccurate and unfair. But they do exist, and they can provide a few guffaws if one thinks about them sysmatically.

What follows is an arbitrary list of some of the regions which carry certain specific connotations. These are the sort of thoughts that cross one's mind when, during an introduction, one hears "This is Bill. He's from . . . "

California. A sort of laid-back, oh wow mentality is expected from Californians. California since the 1960's has become a catchword for anything contemporary, modern and futuristic and modern. So, staid Easterners seek, in this supposedly exotic, experimental breed, visions of their future. Oh wow.

New York (including Westchester). This streetwise breed conjures up images of the opposite extreme—combining the cynical aggressiveness of the cab driver with the society hipness of the cultural cognoscienti. They've read "Looking Out for Number One" twice, and, instead of gving flowers to lovers, they give New Yorker subscriptions. Sophisticated abrasion.

Vermonters. This rather nasty and limited stereotype is fostered by town-gown brawls at the Alibi and by the omnipresent popular image of the gawky farmer perpetually muttering "Yep."

Connecticut. The quintessential prep state. For some reason, the Gold Coast has a strong lock on the popular imagination. Anyone from Connecticut is assumed to be of casual wealth. They know what they want . . and they have it.

The non-California West. Hailing from west of the Rockies, these folks are rugged and outdoorsy, although not to be confused with the "I am nature and nature is me" set of Berkshire commune fame. Healthy rusticity.

The Midwest. Bright, cheery, without the urban sturm und drang of the East. Psychoanalysis is unheard of. A happy, go get 'em P.T.A. spirit reigns supreme.

Boston. From Maabulhead and Bevahly to the South Shoah, those hailing from "New England's city" seem omnipresent at Middlebury. Their image is all-American, old-fashioned, athletic, and practical. Likely to major in economics. Likely to break into hives and lose motor control if the sports section of The Globe is missing.

New Jersey. The New Jersey Turnpike around Newark.

Small town U.S.A. This grouping comprises any place that no one has every heard of. One might look for someone a mite unpolished, and with a competitive nature. It's a sort of geographical Napoleonic complex.

Ah stereotypes. It seem so silly, with everyone forced to labor under the burdens these cliches unfairly impose. Especially people from New York, I mean, they'll really be hotheaded about the stereotype they have to deal with.

inside

International Women's Day
Monday, March 8 was International Women's Day. Here at the College, the day was marked by a conference, where discussion ranged from the Equal Rights Amendment to fertility. **Page 5**

Junior High Thievery
Two teenage girls have been apprehended for stealing an incredible variety of items on campus. The girls started with pens and pencils and worked their way up to walkman stereos and cash. **Page 6**

Save the Falls
Despite last week's vote giving the go-ahead to the proposed hydroelectric plant on Otter Creek, the issue is far from dead. Professor Murray Dry is leading a movement to get the decision turned around. **Page 6**

Outlook
This week we focus on solar energy. Long held as the energy source of the future, the sun can heat your water, turn on your stereo and open your garage door. But, more than that, solar energy can help to expand the world's tightening supply of energy. **Page 7**

Death and Dying
It's a subject most of us would rather not talk about, much less face privately. But, a new film, to be shown in Middlebury this Tuesday, explores the topic openly and honestly. **Page 13**

The Nationals
After an up-and-down season, the men's ski team put it all together in the Nationals at Lake Placid. The team took fifth, and Mark Altmeyer and Jon Tormondsen made All-American. **Page 17**

NEXT WEEK IN OUTLOOK
We'll examine arts at the College,
where they've been and where they're going.

El Salvador

continued from page 1

rebel forces as coming from "several parties, leftist and nonleftist." The Reagan Administration's orientation is "blind anti-Communism" and does not acknowledge this diverse make-up. "Every thing is derived from this belief. I think it is unrealistic," said Rosenberg.

Michael Kraus, Political Science Instructor, said he finds the situation hard to interpret. "I think it is a fundamental mistake to define the situation in El Salvador as one caused by the communist presence or quest for influence. It is this perception that has led to the current policies of growing American involvement on the side of the military Junta."

Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative, a proposal to provide 350 million dollars worth of aid to Caribbean nations, with most of the money going to El Salvador, is quite controversial. Rosenberg said, "Most of the aid is military . . . most goes toward the government, for its own support. The more the U.S. tries to aid in one side of the civil war, the less credibility it has." Leng said he sees difficulties in the implementation of the proposal. "I think it is a step in the right direction. The question is, will the funds be used properly?" Aguilar had another perspective. "It's such an ambiguous thing. It sounds like a very well-intentioned attempt to come to grips with Latin America. But when it comes to seeing action I think we'll be disappointed."

One problem with Reagan's approach to El Salvador that was cited is that he continually looks for a military solution. Rosenberg said, "What's really a problem is that Reagan assumes a confrontationist, not negotiationist approach. The best way to deal with the problem is not in a military solution but in a reform solution."

Opinion among the students interviewed was varied; but considerable concern was aimed at the Administration's increasing involvement in El Salvador. Eric Bergwell '83, typified this stance, saying, "I think Reagan is getting too involved. I wouldn't say it's another Vietnam, but it's got potential. We can't send aid to a government we don't approve of."

Maggie Gordon '83 was against U.S. involvement for different reasons. "They're going into a place and they have no business being there. The problems are not due to any Communist intervention in the past 10 years. They are due to social and political problems that have been going on for the past 200 years and that are just coming about now."

Chris Wall '84 also questioned U.S. involvement, "I think that the Administration is painting (the situation) in too simplistic terms of U.S. vs. the Soviet Union because the Administration has never come up with any hard evidence that the guerillas are receiving arms from Nicaragua or Cuba through the Soviet Union."

But, Ken Rapuano '84 said he felt the U.S. is assuming a sound policy toward El Salvador. He said, "I think we should be doing everything we can to support a democratic regime." Steve Oxx '85 also condoned U.S. involvement, saying, "Yes, keep giving aid so the government in El Salvador can effectively control the guerillas."

There is uncertainty about the media coverage of the El Salvador situation and the reliability of the Administration's assertions. "I think there's going to be a panic. All we are subject to are film clips of gunfire and gory descriptions. I question the impartiality of the media. We know little about the policies." said S. Cameron McCall '84. Chuck Williams '85 commented, "I have mixed feelings on it. This involvement could be dangerous. I think we should very seriously consider pulling out."

Aguilar had particularly insightful comments to offer on the causes of the war in El Salvador. Said Aguilar, "The discontent is based on a long legacy of social injustice, and a lack of fair distribution of resources. The government is stopping the evolution of the middle class. It is preventing the historical progress of El Salvador."

He explained that the people are revolting because they are being controlled by a minority and are deprived of their rights. "El Salvador is an agricultural country. Coffee, tea and textiles are its main export. A very small group of people control 60 percent of the arable land," stressed Aguilar.

He emphasized that the rebels are not leftists. "They are if anything nationalists. It's not a matter of leftists attacks. It is a matter of the population realizing that they have no chance of changing anything through an electoral, legislative or judicial process." Aguilar added, "A great majority of the people are against the government. The liberation forces will win. There's no question about it."

Concerning the idea of democratic elections, Aguilar is very blunt. "They are ridiculous," he says. "The time for elections is long passed. The elections can't be taken seriously because they are excluding the FDR (Democratic Revolutionary Front)." He adds, "Another reason elections can't be taken seriously is because the country is so politically pluralized. It is impossible for elections to solve anything."

Aguilar said he feels the U.S. "should use its influence to open up negotiations, to pressure El Salvador to go into negotiations or else deny all aid." However he stresses, "The talks should be between Salvadorans."

Letters to Congress have punch

By Janet S. Arnold

Many Americans think they have litte or no influence on the political process. More than that, people feel that writing to members of Congress is a waste of time. Not so, say Audrey French '82 and John Cahill '85.

The first meeting of Congressional Alert, a new student organization designed to inform Middlebury students about major issues before the House and Senate, took place on March 1. French and Cahill are the leaders of Congressional Alert.

They said they hope to encourage students to be more aware of issues before Congress, and to write their Congressmen about them. French and Cahill said they feel strongly that letters to Congressmen are worthwhile, because such letters afford students an opportunity to express their views to their representatives.

French and Cahill said they plan to post signs about issues being discussed in Congressional committees. The signs will also tell students how to influence the decision making process in Washington and will include the names of all the Representatives and Senators and their home states.

French said, "We want to get a few people to sit in front of Proctor with envelopes, paper, pens, and sell stamps so that people will have absolutely no excuse not to write to their Congressmen."

Letters and phone calls to Congressmen are taken far more seriously than most people think, say the leaders of Congressional Alert. Representatives and Senators have specific aides to answer mail from their constituents. Many of the replies are form letters, but each opinion expressed in a letter is tabulated and the results are made known to the Congressmen. Of course no Congressman has time to read even half the letters he receives, but occasionally a few are brought to his attention.

A letter is most effective if it is written to a representative or senator from his home state, unless that Congressman happens to be the chairman of a committee or subcommittee. Nearly every letter written in from out-of-state that does not pertain to a Congressman's committee is promptly thrown away, French and Cahill said.

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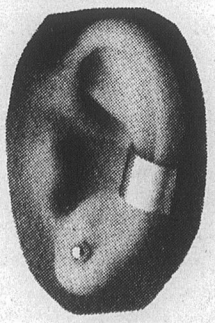
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VERMONT DRUG

Objectivity pervades women's forum

By Maureen Heacock and Jennifer Fisk

Women worldwide were given a day of their own on Monday, March 8: International Women's Day. In recognition of this, Artemis, the women's literary magazine at Middlebury, sponsored a day-long conference on Saturday, March 6.

Women Within and Without, as the conference was called, featured a discussion on the politics of women's health care, a film on the discrimination against women during World War II, a lecture on the history of the Equal Rights Amendment, and workshops on women's concerns, followed by a dinner in Freeman Annex.

Linda Estin '82 was the driving force behind the conference. Lisa Ackerman '82, editor of Artemis, described the event as being "informative and entertaining." She emphasized, "The conference wasn't geared toward a radical feminism format." She said the participants were successful in keeping the tone of the meeting at an objective level, acceptable to both men and women.

Dana Gallagher and Judy Shay, two of the 18 women who own and run the Women's Health Care Center in Burlington, began the meeting with an informal discussion on women's health care. Gallagher and Shay talked about a variety of topics, including the founding and various purposes of women's health care centers, the controversial drug DES, birth control, and the recent politics surrounding the issue of abortion.

The conference moved from Munroe Hall lounge to the Warner Science Center hemicycle, where the participants viewed a film entitled "The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter." The movie dealt with the role women played in industry during WW II. The film explored propaganda inducing women to replace the skilled workers who had gone to war, and the subsequent propaganda forcing the same women to give up their jobs to the returning veterans. Returning to Munroe Hall, the viewers discussed the film.

The conference continued with a lecture on the development of the ERA. Blanche Lindon, the guest speaker, outlined various political activities in the ERA movement. The group then split up and participated four workshops offered. These workshops dealt with fertility awareness, feminist music, sexual stereotypes in children's literature, and the changing roles of men in today's society. The conference concluded with dinner in the Freeman Annex.

Overall, the event was reasonably well attended, the audience being predominantly female. The conference was found by most to be extremely helpful in defining and considering possible solutions to many of women's problems today.

Touring with the D-8

By Alison McGhee

The Dissapated 8 achieved fame in the eastern United States this past Winter term when they completed a three week singing tour. Eight members of the group went on tour, covering ground from Vermont to Florida.

John Hadden '83, leader of the D-8, explained that they traveled to Rochester, Cleveland, Palm Beach, Vero Beach, then spent five days in Washington, D.C. and another five days in New York and New Jersey. They returned to Middlebury on February 5.

The D-8 first considered making the tour a year ago, but it was last fall that most of the itinerary was planned, contacts set up, and dates arranged. The financing for the tour came out of the members' own pockets, and they drove three of their own cars.

Hadden commented, "We were very well-received. We played at schools and clubs—the school administrations have since written how much they enjoyed us."

The D-8 ran into a problem, however when they were denied academic credit for their Winter term tour. Denial of credit was in their eyes unfair. Hadden explained that after some discussion, "We are now getting retroactive credit by singing in choir. It's something of a deal." He further commented, "In their (the Curriculum Committees's) eyes, the tour was not an adequate educational experience, while we were in no way displeased with the outcome of the tour."

Hadden stated, "We just wanted to break the ice for the tour this year. Granted, we had a helluva good time, but we also did learn a lot about managing a tour, managing the finances, etc."

Dr. Emory Fanning, leader of Middlebury's choir, commented, "We kind of bargained . . . it was hard to make a clear-cut evaluation of their work during Winter Term." He further explained, "They're now getting credit for their Winter term work, which was only partially supervised. By working with me in choir, they're now getting ensemble credit for it."

Dr. Fanning added that he felt the tour was definitely good for alumni and admission relations.

The D-8 is already planning for the future. Hadden commented, "We're looking forward to doing it next year!"

Jon Baker '83, a member of the D-8, concluded that "It was a good experience...Now I know how the Beatles felt. We'd go to the country day schools and there'd be hundreds of teenage girls, all screaming for us. It was wild."

Liberal—

continued from page 1

females. Only four percent were undecided on the issue.

Oswaldo Bermudez '84, in response to the question of whether he was "pro-choice" or "pro-life," said "I object to the term 'pro-life'! It's a gross exaggeration of the stand of the people who are agaist abortion."

Nearly 90 percent favored stricter handgun controls, while only 8 percent considered the present laws controlling handguns sufficient. Mark Hughes '84 said he thought the present gun control laws were "fine as they are."

A surprising 40 percent were undecided on whether or not they favored Reagan's economic policies. Forty-four percent were against the program, and 16 percent were in favor of the President's proposals.

Sixty percent of the students sampled considered themselves "somewhat active" politically, both at Middlebury and outside the College community. Sixteen percent said they are very active, while nearly one student in four said he is not active at all.

Ari Fliescher, Student Forum Chairman, said he saw "less apathy among students politically than there was two or three years ago." He said events in Iran and Afghanistan, and the 1980 elections, had pushed politics into the limelight.

Nearly one-half of the students sampled were registered voters or said they would register as an independent. Thirty-six percent chose the Democratic Party as representative of their views, while only 16 percent chose the Republican Party.

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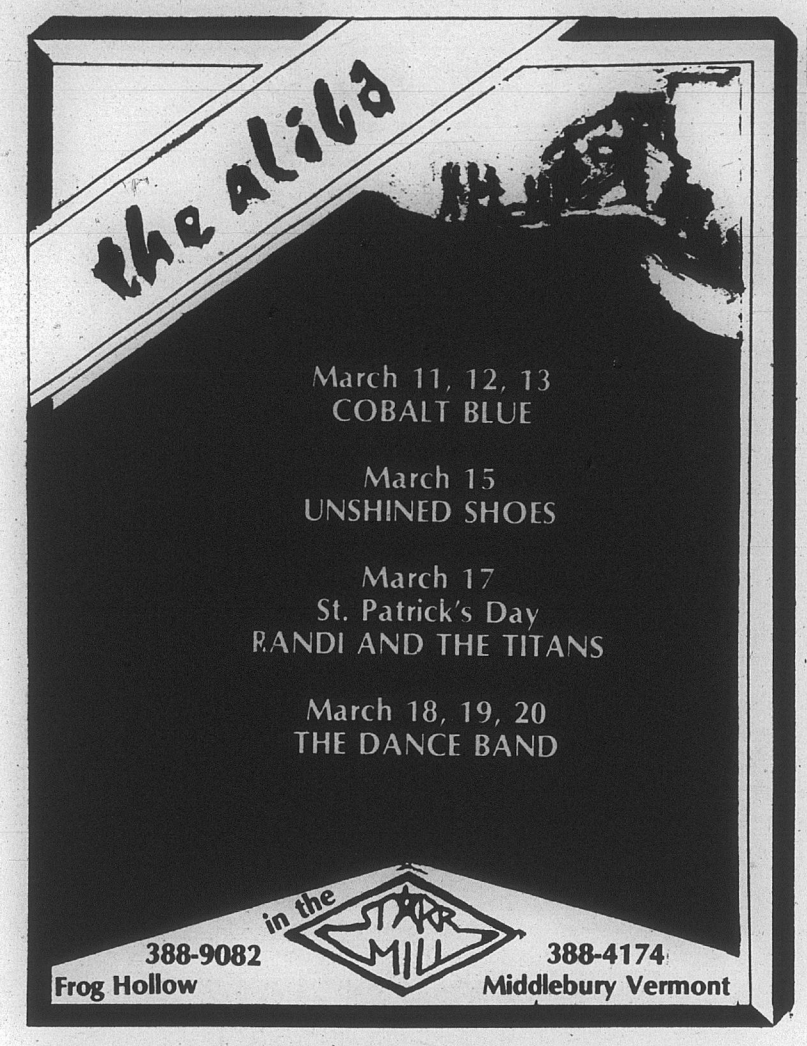

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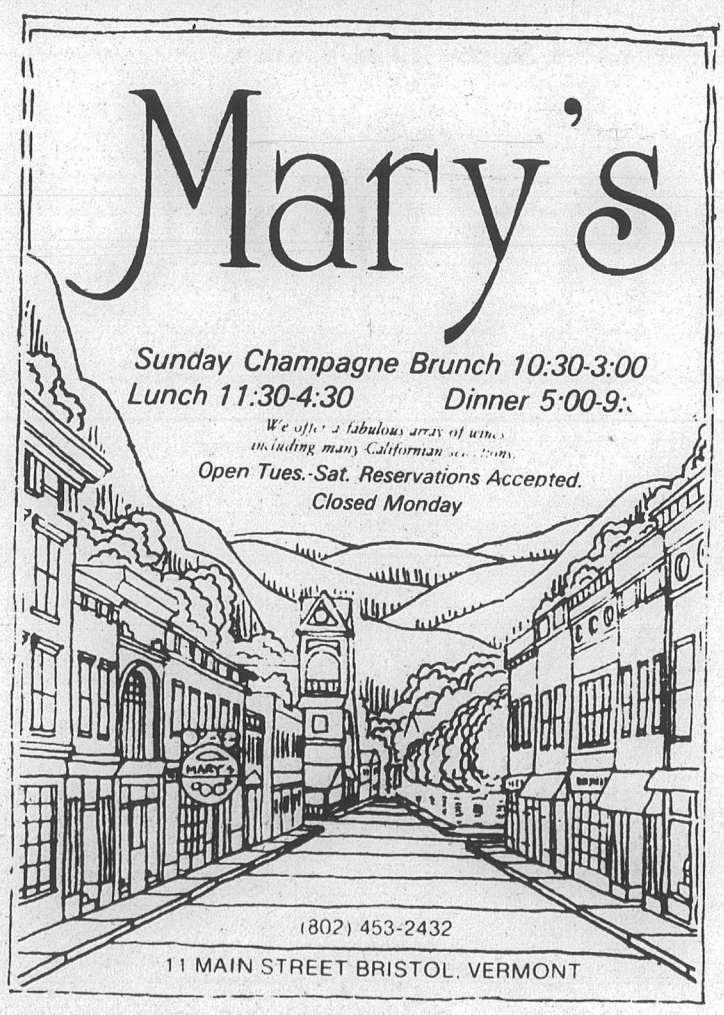
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Security nabs teen thieves

By Helena Shoh

A recent series of crimes on campus has been traced to two teenage girls who attend the Middlebury Junior High School.

According to Fred Spencer, Director of Campus Security, local schools were not in session when the thefts occurred, on February 24. The two girls went through Battell, Forest, Kelly and Lang Halls, taking a jar of pennies and other small items. They returned on the 25th, this time going through Milliken and Hadley Halls.

Spencer stated, "We received a couple of calls in the afternoon, from 1 o'clock on, that two young girls were in the dorm doing things they shouldn't. Each time we went to check, they were one step ahead of us."

Spencer went on to explain that the girls began by removing keys, pens and pencils, signs, and other small items from the outsides of doors, sometimes with the people still in their rooms. The girls established a "headquarters" in the fifth floor lounge of Hadley North.

Campus Security had a good description of the girls, because "after removing keys they got braver; they found some doors open, talked with people and tried to exchange pennies for bills," Spencer explained. Asked whether the girls' motive was financial, Spencer replied that "it was just something to do." The total sum of money stolen was, according to the students affected, 15 dollars out of a wallet and seven dollars from a purse, plus the jar of pennies.

In addition to money other things were taken, including several calculators, sunglasses, a walkman stereo, a camera and a watch. Campus Security still has a pair of gum shoes and a pair of clogs (both taken from the new dorms), the jar of pennies (taken from Forest), a stuffed devil, a pin cushion with the name "Lola" on it, a pair of gold earrings, a pencil sharpener, jacknives, stamps, several sets of keys and several pins. Students who have not retrieved their property should go to Campus Security to identify it.

According to Chief Spencer, after the girls took the things, they didn't know what to do with them and considered bringing them back. He added, "I guess we got involved before they had a chance to do that."

Because of the keys that were stolen, Campus Security had to change a number of locks. The girls will have to make restitution for that and for the money which they stole. In addition, the College has set up a work program as a punishment; they will have to work every Saturday from now until April 1. The girls are no longer allowed on campus, except in the company of their parents. Spencer commented, "I hope it's been a good lesson to them. They didn't destroy anything, but they caused a lot of inconvenience, bother and worry."

In spite of the recent thefts, Spencer feels that in relation to other years, thefts on campus are down. "We've been pretty lucky. This is the biggest thing we've had since fall." In September several hundred dollars worth of tapedecks, CB's, tapes, etc. were stolen out of the parking lot.

As to what can be done to prevent the thefts, Spencer said, "People shouldn't leave keys in doors. It's very dumb." He also suggested that students lock their doors whenever they leave their rooms.

Ariane Ehtesham-Zadeh and Kimberly Ardley were two victims of the Feb. 25 thefts. Ehtesham-Zadeh explained that she had left her door open with the key in it. When she returned, she found her key gone, as well as another set of keys that had been in the room, and a teddy bear with a bracelet on its paw which "could have looked valuable."

Ardley had left her door closed, but unlocked while she visited a friend down the hall. She returned after about 40 minutes to find her purse and some money which was in a change cup had been taken. The purse was recovered later that evening in a 6th floor Milliken lounge, but not her money.

Her reaction was one of anger which was directed not only at the theives, but also at Campus Security, which she feels did not handle the situation as well as it could have. "Once these things were reported, instead of alerting residents and people on campus, they kept it between the victims and themselves." She feels that students should have been made aware of the situation.

Ardley also felt that there should have been an effort made to tighten up security for the weekend, since it was known that thefts had occurred and keys were missing.

Not over the falls yet

By Tracey Kamerer

On Monday, March 9 a petition for reconsideration of the vote on the proposed Frog Hollow hydroelectric project was filed in the Middlebury Town Clerk's office by the Committee to Save the Falls. The petition received 186 signatures, which represented more than the five percent of town voters required by state law for a new vote to be taken.

By law, the selectmen must respond to the petition by holding a special town meeting within 60 days. The ballotting is tentatively scheduled for May 4. A revote is expected to cost the town from $500 to $700.

The petition was gathered on Tuesday after the results of Monday's recount of the original vote were announced. The Save the Falls Committee requested the recount because of the 10 vote margin by which the hydroelectric project was approved. The recount switched only one ballot; a no vote changed to a blank. The results of the March 2 election now stand at 792 votes in favor of the plan and 781 against with 17 blank ballots cast.

Murray Dry, College Professor of Political Science and a member of the Committee to Save the Falls, presented his views about the need for a second vote at the Board of Selectmen's meeting on March 9. In his official statement he referred to the provision in Vermont State Law for a revote on an article voted on at a town meeting. He stated, "The statute provides for a kind of check and balance against precipitious action by a majority." He added "The decision making process (involving the hydroelectric project) should be free of the slightest hint of irregularity. If we stopped now, no informed and fair minded person could say that about this campaign." Dry stressed that the pre-balloting debate was hectic and the vote close.

Dry also questioned the fairness of the campaign. He stated, "contrary to the efforts of the Town Clerk at even-handed justice, CVPS (Central Vermont Public Service), with the assistance of the Town Manager, obtained a significant advantage in its campaign at the last moment, when it aquired not only the voter registration list which was sold to both sides, but the town's mailing labels, hitherto only given out to the Illsy library."

According to Town Clerk Richard A. Goodrow, the selectmen are now "sitting on the fence" and will wait to hear the results of the second vote before initiating any negotiations with CVPS.

outlook on energy

Toward a solar future

Written and illustrated by Andrew Bermingham

Impressive as man's progress may be, it is increasingly apparent that we are faced with the major challenge of finding reliable new sources of energy. We are in the midst of an energy crisis which is the result of an overdependence on fossil fuels—oil, coal, and natural gas. Suddenly, we are a society which can no longer haphazardly use the vast amount of energy required to sustain our economy and our lifestyles.

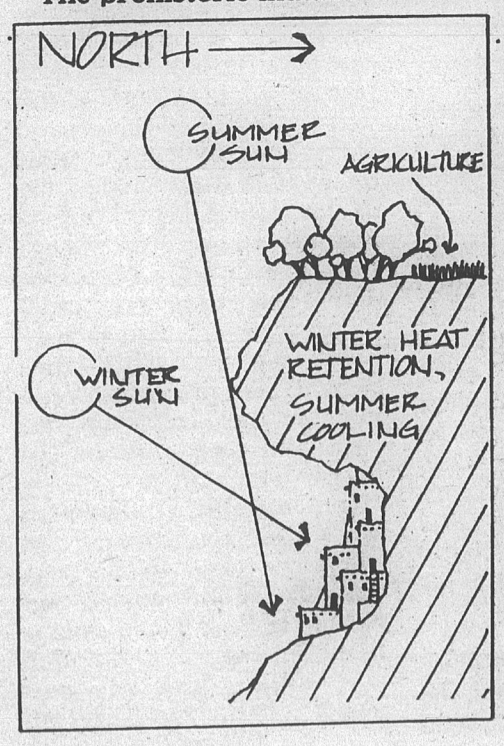
Nuclear energy and coal have long been regarded as our major sources of energy for the future; solar power has been thought to be limited to household use. Yet, the prospect of uranium ore depletion, not long after petroleum depletion, mandates a closer look at the alternatives.

What is the sun? The sun is a giant nuclear reactor about 93 million miles from earth. Light energy travels from the sun 186,000 miles per second, taking 500 seconds (8.5 minutes) to reach the earth.

Almost all of the energy on the earth comes, or has come, from the sun. The energy in oil, for example, came millions of years ago from sunlight which, through the process of photosynthesis, became locked up in the plant matter which time converted into fossil fuel. The direct solar energy which strikes this planet (incident solar radiation, from which the term "insolation" is derived) provides and sustains the biosphere in which we live.

Throughout history, as man's needs developed, he found that windows facing south to catch the sun and solid walls to intercept the wind were the best configuration. This was prevalent until modern man decided he could provide himself with a comfortable environment using fossil fuels no matter how he designed his architecture.

The prehistoric indians of Mesa Verde, in southwest Colorado, produced energy-efficient dwellings. In this area where the climate is hot and dry, caves below the edges of cliffs provided shelter and a natural defense for the earliest people in the area. As the region developed, dwellings were built in the back of the caves using adobe and timber.



The overhanging cliffs not only provided defense from enemies but also protection from the intense summer sun. In the winter, the design of the community allowed for collection of solar radiation because the sun is low in the sky. The heat was stored in the massive adobe walls and then radiated to the cave at night. The development was sheltered from cold northern winds, yet open to the prevailing summer breezes.

The land above the cliffs was used for farming, hence the name Mesa Verde (green table). Because the people of Mesa Verde had protection from harsh climatic elements and were energy self-sufficient, they were able to enjoy a higher standard of living than other tribes in the region.

Today, there are two ways to collect solar energy. The first is passive solar collection, which entails designing buildings which trap heat; a greenhouse is the best example of passive solar collection at work. The dwellings at Mesa Verde are another good example. Passive solar schemes are the least expensive way of utilizing the sun's energy.

The second method for harnessing sunlight is active solar collection, which uses equipment to trap the sun's heat in collectors, which then heat air or water for everyday use. Active solar collection also includes the use of photovoltaic (electricity-producing) solar cells which turn the sun's rays directly into electricity

There are so many uses for solar energy that it is unreasonable for man not to start incorporating it wherever possible. The architectural applications of solar energy are:

Heating: active and passive systems;

Cooling: evaporative systems to cool water;

Ventilation: inducement of air movement;

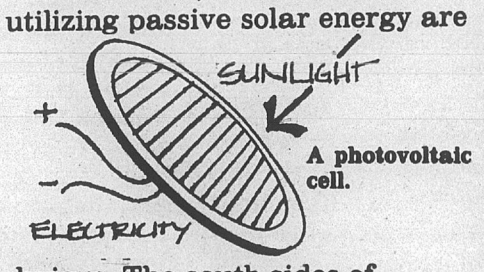
Humidification: water turned to vapor;

Dehumidification: using rechargeable dessicants;

Desalination and distillation: using solar stills;

Drying and dehydration: food preservation and wood protection.

In the home, the reasons for utilizing passive solar energy are obvious. The south sides of buildings should contain the living, family and dining room areas, making use of the natural heating and lighting. Functional rooms, such as the garage, storage and mechanical rooms should be located on the north side.



A photovoltaic cell.

Landscaping is important; coniferous (evergreen) trees on the north side can act as preliminary wind barriers, directing wind away from the house. Deciduous trees should be located on the south side, for they lose their leaves in the winter and allow the sun through to warm the house. They then regain their foliage in the summer to keep the house shaded and cool. Additionally, a southern exposure greenhouse can be of great value in the space heating of homes, as well as for their obvious aesthetic value.

The home will also benefit from the installation of flat-plate collectors, which utilize sunlight for water and space heating. The types of flat-plate collectors vary in cost and efficiency; but the basic collector consists of a black, light-absorbing plate facing south. It is insulated from its surroundings, and has pipes attached to it which carry the heat to be used in the house as warm air or hot water.

Another active collector is the focusing collector, which is minor spherical or parabolic in shape. These focus sunlight onto a certain point where extremely high temperatures can be reached. However, focusing collectors are very expensive, they must have direct sunlight, and must be moved so they directly face the sun at all times.

Between 20 and 30 percent of an average family's fuel bill comes from heating water. Although initial solar construction costs are fairly high, federal and state governments are giving tax benefits for solar construction—the payback time is estimated at seven to nine years.

Also, the price of conventional fuels is continuing to rise: oil—15 percent annual increase (the present world oil glut is temporary); electricity—10 percent increase. The addition of a $2,000 to $3,000 solar water heater can cut a fuel bill in half. The 1978 National Energy Act provided tax credits for domestic solar heating system installations: a 30 percent tax credit on the first $2,000 spent, and a 20 percent credit on additional costs up to $10,000.

Photovoltaic cells conveniently turn sunlight directly into elec-

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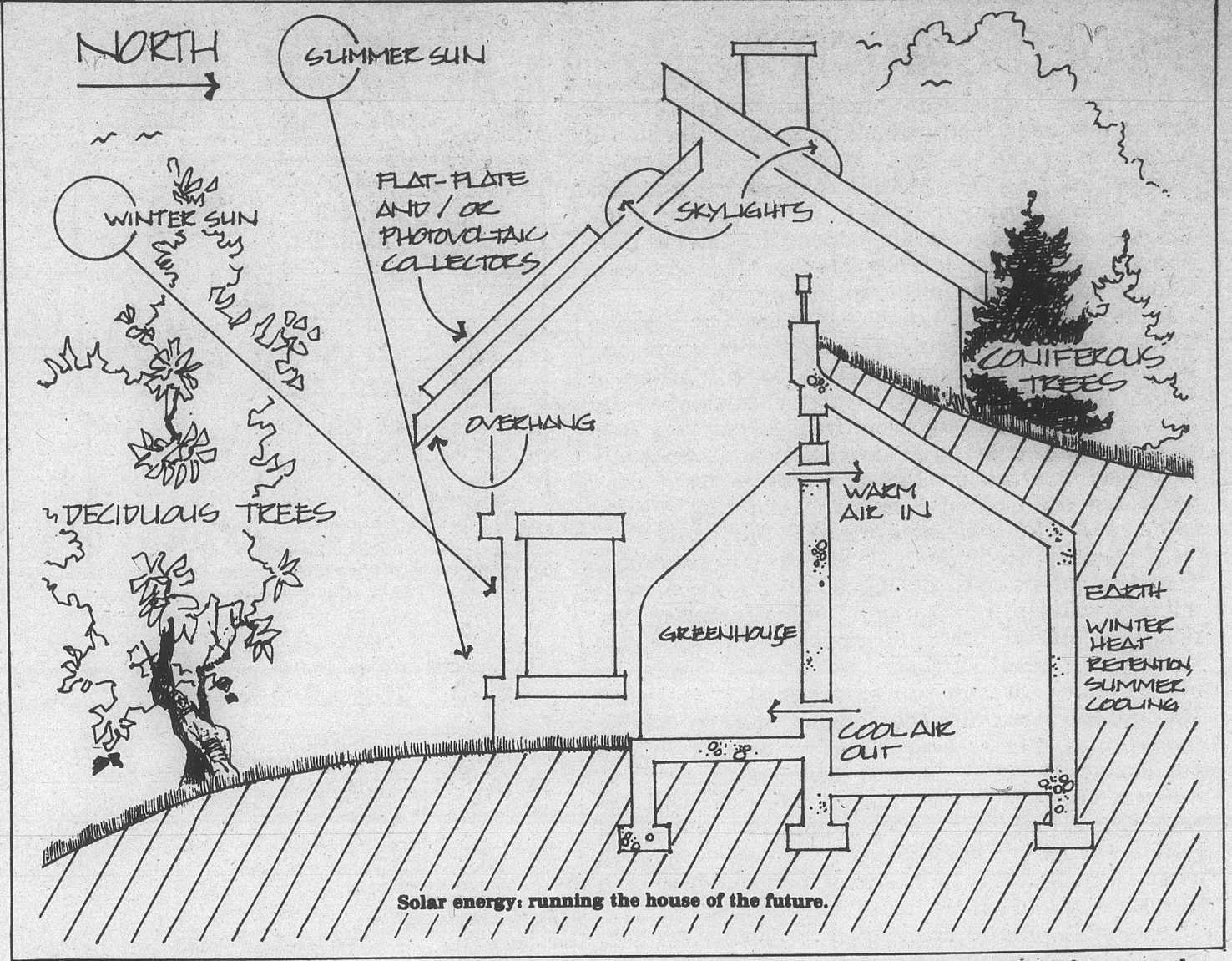


Solar energy: running the house of the future.

editorials

Fool me once ...

Why is the United States again allowing itself to be drawn into an armed conflict in an underdeveloped nation? Why are we again supporting a repressive regime that has little chance of defeating guerillas who grow stronger every day? Indeed, the Salvadoran regime we are supporting has so little popular support that it is likely to lose office to a reactionary party in elections later this month.

Perhaps a lesson in history is in order here. Despite the Administration's claims, our steadily increasing involvement in El Salvador does have frightening similarities with our early days in Vietnam. Several American advisers were recently found carrying M-16 rifles, in addition to the sidearms they are supposedly restricted to. United States destroyers have been patrolling the Gulf of Fonseca, monitoring alleged shipments of Nicaraguan arms to El Salvador.

On Tuesday, the Reagan Administration publicized aerial reconnaissance photographs showing a large military buildup in Nicaragua, which American intelligence officials claim is supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union. Furthermore, Admiral Bobby Inman, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, said, "the military structure that's being built up, the infrastructure, is clearly here to support a move in to a bastion, as we saw in Cuba earlier."

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Nicaraguan junta, disagreed, countering "When Mr. Haig is saying everyday that they are going to bomb us and attack us and blockade us, how can they then turn around and ask us not to defend ourselves?"

As usual, Reagan Administration officials are talking at cross purposes. While Reagan and Haig are telling us El Salvador is not going to be another Vietnam, Inman is talking about the "domino theory," fearing that El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica might eventually be run by Communist regimes, supported by Havana and Moscow. The "domino theory" which drew us into Vietnam, is now escalating our involvement in El Salvador. The Reagan Administration has also consistently refused to rule out dispatching American combat forces to El Salvador, a course of action which now seems increasingly likely.

Even the names are similar. Remember Thomas Enders, the original Nixon "can-do sort of guy?" Under President Nixon, Enders directed the bombing of Cambodia. Today, Enders is Under Secretary of State for Latin American affairs. We can't say he lacks experience. Alexander Haig, now Secretary of State, was a military assistant and then a chief deputy to Henry Kissinger.

Despite the massacres of thousands of innocent civilians, and the brutal murders of four American nuns, President Reagan recently certified the Salvadoran government as complying with Congressional human rights guidelines. Right.

The certification, which allows the continuation of American aid to El Salvador, is a mockery of human rights. The Administration has also begun a massive propaganda campaign to convince the American people that Nicaragua's military buildup is a real threat to U.S. interests in Central America. It has not, however, been able to prove that the expansion and the Salvadoran war are directly related.

It is unfortunate that the Reagan Administration learned nothing from the Vietnam War. Indeed, it seems to have deleted that chapter from the history books.

The Ugly American is showing his face once again.

The Middlebury Campus welcomes reader's comments on important campus, local, national and international issues. All letters must be limited to 300 words and submitted by Monday, 4 P.M. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be typewritten, signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published, nor character assasinations, nor libelous statements. The Campus will attempt to publish all responsible material although we do reserve the right not to publish due to spacing, technical, legal or other reasons. The Campus reserves the right to condense. All letters become the property of The Campus. Names will be withheld upon reasonable request. The opinions expressed in Letters to the Editor, The Political Perspective, reviews and commentaries are the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Campus. Address letters to: Letters to the Editor; and political commentaries to: The Political Perspective, at The Middlebury Campus, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753.

HOW CAN YOU AGREE WITH REAGAN'S POLICIES, DAD!?!
HE'S AGAINST THE SOCIAL PROGRAMS THAT MADE OUR SOCIETY GREAT...
HE'S AGAINST ERA; WOMEN ARE PEOPLE TOO, DAD!..
HE'S AGAINST REGULATIONS, HE'S AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION...
HE'S AGAINST THE DRAFT.
CHEAP SHOT, DAD!
BONNER
JRG TIMES 1981

letters to the editor

Cuts threaten education

To the Editor:

Perhaps William Shakespeare stated it best when he wrote, in "Othello," that "Chaos is come again." In the 14 months since an overwhelming election victory vaulted Ronald Reagan to the Presidency, we have witnessed massive and often short-sighted budget cuts in such crucial areas as Social Security, welfare, and medical care. A recent announcement by the President threatens to rock the foundation of American society even further; the proposed elimination of Guaranteed Student Loans for graduate students (including not only those in the arts and sciences, but in law, medical, engineering and business schools as well) could have, according to Nan S. Wells of Princeton University, "a devastating effect," not only on the students themselves but on the continued advancement of all aspects of American life.

One half of all graduate students in the country rely upon G.S.L.s of up to $5000 per year to finance tuition and other educational expenses. These loans are repaid, with interest, upon completion of studies. The elimination of the G.S.L.s would not merely increase the already overwhelming financial burden undertaken by students and their families, but would destroy the possibility of graduate education for the vast majority of those students.

Our most precious resource, an educated and literate citizenry, is on the verge of extinction. In his attempt to balance a seemingly unbalanceable budget, Reagan has blindly and simplistically worked against even his own ends; the elimination of G.S.L.s, coupled with reductions in the National Endowment for the Arts and Federal research grants, will not only insure that the professional fields will become, again, the playing fields of the elite, and intellectualism itself a distant memory, but that the business world will be deprived of its mastermind M.B.A.s, and high technology industry (womb of Reagan's all-important national defense) will be halted by a lack of qualified researchers and engineers. The other nations of the world recognize that in education lies their sustenance and their future; by failing to do so, Reagan is systematically dismantling one of our society's central buttresses.

Unless there is a united effort by students on campuses across the country, these cuts will be enacted by Congress within the next few months. To guarantee your own future and the future of American higher education, it is essential that each of you voice your objections. Please write, even if only a few lines, to your congressmen, senators, and school newspapers, and encourage your friends to do so. If you value the gift of learning that has been your undergraduate experience, you cannot afford to do less.

Laura A. Cohen
Rochester, N.Y.

Security tactics immature

To the Editor:

Since our arrival here last year we have been in close contact with Campus Security; we were part of the Student Patrol. We experienced first hand abuses of power and wasteful practices that plague the Campus Security system. The burgeoning and unnecessary Student Patrol, a waste of precious College funds, in combination with an alarmingly immature and dishonest regular force has, in our opinion, become a problem of such scope that it must be brought to the attention of the College community.

Initiated last year to deter crime in the parking lots, the Student Patrol has balooned into a self-perpetuating, ineffectual system rife with corruption. At the beginning of a shift, the student patrol man takes his walkie-talkie and flashlight and proceeds directly to his room to do his homework rather than walking the campus as he is paid to do. Every half hour he steps outside to call in and tell headquarters that all is secure. This payment for services not rendered comes at a time when the administration finds it necessary to raise our tuition. Working for minimum wage, payment for Student Patrol personnel is in excess of $16,000 a year.

Instead of being curtailed, it grows; this year has seen the Student Patrol's ineffective presence at hockey games, movies, and over vacations. The system's well-intentioned but over-zealous leadership championed the growth of the system while ignoring its necessity. Meanwhile, the original focus of the patrol, the parking lots, remain unguarded.

In turning to the regular Campus Security force our gripe becomes one of a generaly bad atmosphere which pervades the Security-student relationship. The Campus Security officer, lacking a means of physical coercion, must rely on respect as his means of enforcement.

Incidents such as the one at the Hamlin party last Saturday night do not foster such respect. At 12:50 A.M. at this well-organized, well-behaved party, Security Officers came on stage and physically closed down the band during the middle of a song. The officer's reason for this unfortunate action was "to give the party a chance to break up." Students, realizing that Security had prematurely terminated the party, became rude and hostile to the officers.

The pedantic inflexibility spawned avoidable but righteous anger; if Security had allowed the band to play to the pre-determined closing time, 1 A.M., this harmfull confrontation would have never materialized. This type

continued on page 10

the political perspective

Reagan policies draw criticism and praise

A leaning toward discrimination

By Leroy Nesbitt Jr.

Our illustrious President, Ronald Reagan, commonly known as the Great Communicator—for his ability to communicate to us what we need—has repeatedly said he is "unalterably opposed to racial discrimination in any form." How long does he plan to continue attempting to fool us? As David Stockman's recent disclosures pointed out, Reagan has been known to say the exact opposite of what he means.

My mother always told me that action speaks louder than words; and Reagan's track record is not a winner. Last September, his Admistration announced that it is neutral toward—not, mind you, "unalterably opposed to"—the most racist form of oppression in the world, apartheid in South Africa.

Not only has U.N. Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick met with five military officers from South Africa, but the U.S. was also the only country to veto a resolution condemning South Africa. It seems strange that the U.S. has enacted sanctions against Poland, but embraces apartheid and South Africa.

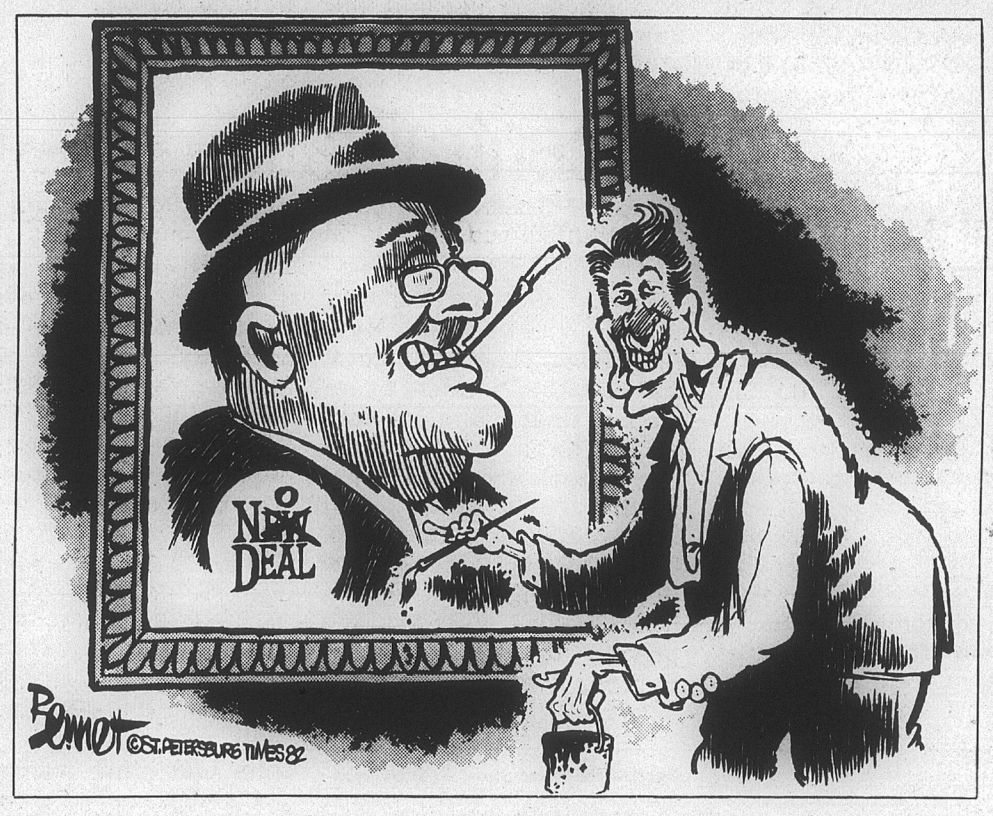
The scenario does not end there. Reagan has adopted a program of selected immigration, accepting Eastern Europeans and jailing Haitians. The Reagan Administration refuses to acknowledge its political troubles. The President has given the Coast Guard orders to turn back the Haitian boats. America will accept 500 Indochinese everyday and 10,000 Poles before the year is over, but Reagan says we have no room for Haitians. What is black America to think?

Attorney General William Smith has been running around the country trying his best to have the 1965 Voting Rights Act watered down—for the political benefit and personal delight of white racists nationwide, but especially those of southern America. Without this legislation, "the grandfather clause" will soon reappear.

Lately, Six Gun Ron has even had the audacity to provide two racist schools with the opportunity to receive tax exempt status. Is this the attention he promised to black education?

In other domestic affairs the President has continued to show his true colors. The Reverse Robin Hood economics, take from the poor and give to the rich, has robbed black America of the hope of economic equality. Reagan plans to reduce governmental supports for the poor; casting CETA, welfare, food stamps, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children to the wind—in the person of the states—is a slap in the face to black America. New Federalism is simply States' Rights redressed. That period evokes painful memories for black Americans over thirty; the states did not care then and they will not care now.

My mother was right, Reagan's pro-racist actions speak louder than his mumbling words. The black community will continue to be suspicious of his intentions as long as he continues to ignore issues that are directly related to the suppression of black America.



Programs to decentralize power

By Peter Thalheim

President Reagan has put New Federalism on the agenda for 1982. Some like to claim that this is only a diversionary tactic from the difficulties of the economy. This is not the case; New Federalism has been the wish of Reagan for the past 10 to 20 years. Contained in New Federalism are some fundamentals that should not be overlooked.

First and foremost is the attempt to decentralize power, coupled with an attempt to bring programs designed for people closer to these same people. A layer of bureaucracy has developed on the Federal level that adds to the cost of various governmental programs—without adding any additional service for the public.

With President Reagan's announcement of New Federalism on January 26, people began to speak of the monetary effects on states and localities. Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey were all quick to note that they would gain money on the exchange in the short run, but were not sure of the long range effects. Such an emphasis on the purely monetary aspects of New Federalism is to miss the point; and it slights the value of the program.

The debate on New Federalism will center around the costs to state and local governments and their ability to adequately provide for the local populations. The President has proposed a swap of $47 billion in social programs to the states. In return, the Federal government would assume full responsibility for Medicaid—in addition to its responsibility for Social Security, Medicare, and support for the elderly.

To aid the states in the transfer of programs, a trust fund would be created. In 1984 proceeds from certain excise taxes would go into a $28 billion fund, from which states could get extra money to help pay for their new responsibilities. Various state legislatures and political opponents of New Federalism will argue on and on about the details of this trade. They will call it uneven, and say that they will not have the proper funding from the Federal government. Such actions in themselves are a danger as the real significance of New Federalsim will be slighted.

With the view that fewer social programs is not necessarily bad—just as less governmental control is not necessarily bad—the Reagan Administration will forge ahead in its efforts to decentralize power. To make programs more efficient and responsive, there shall be the elimination of bureaucracy at the Federal level, with the transfer of certain social programs to states.

As it stands now, money allocated for a certain social program must filter from the Federal government, through the states, to the local bureaucracy before it can get to its recipients. When this finally happens, the amount of dollars that reach the recipients is far less than the initial amount put in. By reducing the Federal bureaucracy, less money will need to be siphoned off in the administrative process.

What Ronald Reagan has proposed

continued on page 10

Women should share military responsibility

By Mary Beth Litster

With Congress considering the United States' role in El Salvador and President Reagan's decision in January to continue the draft registration of 18 to 20 year old males, the issue of women in the military resurfaces. Women currently make up 8.4 percent of voluntary military personnel, but are not included in the mandatory registration. This exclusion is both discriminating and illogical.

Men and women should share responsibility in the military, both in voluntary service and in a draft situation. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court does not share this opinion. Last June they ruled that sex discrimination is permissible when it is "substantially related to the achievement of an important government objective."

This discrimination case was originally filed in 1971 by three men who claimed that the Vietnam draft was discriminatory against men. According to the majority opinion, the intention of all military training is to develop a combat pool. Women are prohibited by law from combat service; therefore, including women in registration or a draft does not contribute to the military goals. This across the board denial, based on a statute that is itself arguably discriminatory, ignores all the potential contributions of women in the military.

Only nine percent of the military personnel are needed for direct combat. Even allowing for the laws barring women from such service (although I am certain there are women who are physically and emotionally qualified for it), 91 percent of the military positions are still open to women. There is true potential for their contributions.

During the current registration, there is no screening of men on the basis of physical or mental conditions. Sexual distinctions on this level are irrelevant. It would be logical and resourceful to register both men and women, and then deal with the restrictions.

It is ironic that soon after the Supreme Court decision, which limited the potential drafted service by 50 percent, the administrators of the voluntary services announced that incentives such as increased salaries and benefits would be used to attract new recruits to their insufficient ranks. By permitting sexual discrimination in the military, it is possible that the Court has discouraged women who refuse to serve under such conditions. The Court decision is also questionable when one realizes that all four military chiefs recommended that women be included in registration and full military service.

Excluding women is discriminating against both sexes. It forces total military responsibilities on the men when these common responsibilities should be shared. It also relegates women to the "less capable and less needed" category, one with which they are familiar. It denies women access to vocational and professional training made available to men, as the military is the largest source of vocational training in the U.S.

While mandatory service is often avoided rather than sought after, equality should encompass responsibilities as well as rights. As the government limits women's services in the military, it denies them the full responsibility of defense, and reinforces traditional sex roles that have permeated society.

the political perspective

Tight money policy squeezing Reagan's economic plan

By Andy Kleit

The American economy is in a tailspin. Millions have been placed on the unemployment rolls as living standards have declined throughout the country. One of the chief culprits is high interest rates. The cost of borrowing prevents people from buying homes and cars. Businesses dependent on short-term loans are unable to pay their bills. The economy grinds to a halt.

There are two reasons for this situation. The Reagan budget deficit (estimated for fiscal year 1982 at $110 billion) "crowds out" funds available for lending to the private sector. The tight monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board (universally known as "the Fed") prevents any more funds from being available. The result is skyrocketing interest rates.

In recent months it has become obvious that President Reagan is either unable or unwilling to reduce the budget. Reagan's inaction on fiscal policy has brought pressure on the Fed to change its monetary policy, a move it adamently refuses to make.

Contrary to appearances, the Fed does not enjoy crippling the economy. As the nation's central bank, the Fed controls the money supply. A loose money policy can mean more dollars chasing the same amount of goods, the classic definition of inflation. Such a scenario is the traditional worry of the Fed.

The present tight money policy was put in place two and a half years ago, when inflation reached almost 20 percent. Inflation has dropped steadily since then. The Fed sees this as a vindication of its policy. Barring a national economic collapse, the Fed will attempt to keep a tight reign on the money supply.

Ronald Reagan would love dearly for the Fed to change its stance. Unfortunately for him, the Fed is an independent agency. Its members, although appointed by the President, cannot be fired by him. Hence, the immediate pressure Reagan can bring to bear is limited.

The Fed values its independence and shows only a limited amount of interest in a President's opinion. Its Chairman, Paul Volcker, exemplifies this spirit. Undersecretary of the Treasury in the Nixon Administration, Volcker was appointed to the Fed in 1979 when Jimmy Carter wanted to show his determination to reduce inflation. Since that time Volcker has savagely attacked rising prices. In doing so, he has ignored thinly veiled pleas from both Carter and Reagan to aid their political fortunes by easing up on interest rates.

The only real threat to the Fed is from Congress, which can amend its charter and bring it under Presidential authority. A score of congressmen, led by Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) have proposed such an action. It is possible that the Fed will ease up on its tight money policy to save its own political skin; Chairman Arthur Burns performed a similar maneuver in 1971. Indeed, it appears that the Fed is sensititve to recessions only to the extent that they threaten its standing in Congress.

For the moment, Ronald Reagan must accept the high interest rates which are stalling his economic program. If the situation gets worse he may be forced to join the chorus of those trying to eliminate the Fed's independence. Such a move might aid the economy in the short run, but a return to loose money could put the country right back into the inflationary spiral of the 1970's. Neither option is appealing to the President. But Reagan would not be the first American politician to sacrifice long-term growth for short-term political gain.

As this recession drags on, a full scale attack on the Fed may be Reagan's only hope. In desperation, he may try to blame the nation's woes on an institution the public mistrusts and misunderstands. Given Reagan's ability for mobilizing the public through oversimplification, such a strategy may begin to look very attractive to the White House.

Senate needs to expel Williams

By Mark Terry

Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D-N.J.), convicted on nine counts of bribery and conspiracy in the Abscam investigation, is attempting to use government "misconduct" as a significant portion of his defense as the Senate debates on whether to expell or censure him for his conviction.

While entrapment is by no means an admirable way of testing one's character, it nonetheless revealed a few flaws in Sen. Williams' integrity. Obvious as this is, we can ill afford to allow "misconduct" on the part of the FBI to overshadow the reprehensible behavior of a U.S. Senator.

New Jersey residents, by electing Williams time and time again, have placed their faith in him. Representing their interests, and not his own, is what has been and still is expected of Williams as long as he serves in the U.S. Senate. Breach of faith, if nothing else, is grounds for punishment.

We must not allow a technicality to salvage Williams' political career. If we also need to restrain the Government's investigative activities, then let us do that as well. I believe, however, that elected officials should be of such moral rectitude as to place them beyond even the most deceptive and blameworthy methods of cajolery and temptation.

Sen. Williams, having failed the test, should serve as an example to all present and future politicians.

Decentralization

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is only the start of a long term effort toward New Federalism. There is no question that the President's program is radical and will continue to be radical. His intention is to bring government closer to the people and thereby make it more accountable to its constituents. Ronald Reagan is against centralization of power and prefers to work towards assuring liberty for American citizens.

To protect peoples' rights on the local level, provisions must be made to limit the opportunity for their abuse. Such a provision would be the extension of the Voting Rights Act—a necessary condition for the institution of New Federalism.

There are many who might oppose New Federalism because they do not like anything that Ronald Reagan does. Others might be worried about the ability of state and local governments to adequately administer the existing programs.

However, it is difficult to oppose the basis of New Federalism, which constitutes decentralization and increased liberty. Who could disagree with bringing power closer to the people? The principals of New Federalism can be embraced by Republicans and Democrats, and should be pursued on a bipartisan basis.

letters

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of incident deteriorates the student's respect for Campus Security's authority.

This overbearing attitude is revealed in how the officers perceive themselves, while sitting in a friend's room, while he was "on patrol," we listened in amazement to the officer's radio correspondence.

In one evening's listening we heard one officer gleefully exclaim, while hunting down the owner of a ticketed car, "Now I get to be the tough guy." He also likened himself to John Wayne and the Sheriff in T.V.'s "Duke of Hazzard," Roscoe P. Coletrain.

This unprofessional and immature attitude has grave consequences for the security-student relationship. The perverted enthusiasm the officer showed while ticketing student cars placed him in conflict with the student body. We feel the Security personnel and the student should be on the same side working together to solve campus problems. It seems the only incidents where Security works with the students is when money changes hands and suddenly parties mysteriously remain active past 1 A.M.

We have recorded our reservations about the Campus Security system at Middlebury College. We feel it is a serious situation that deserves review and reform. We are confident that Fred Spencer, the able Director of Campus Security, a fine example of the model Security Officer who is responsive to and cares about the student, will, with the Student Forum or the Community Council, tackle this problem.

Aaron Julien '84
Christopher Wall '84

Tolerance suggested

To the Editor

Middlebury College is committed to uphold the rights of all students to organize and to join associations for the purpose of pursuing shared interests. The right of free assembly and free communication are basic principles in any democratic community. Furthermore, when such rights and freedoms are respected, intimidation and harassment of others with different views and interests has no place.

From time to time there are at Middlebury a few students who need to be reminded of these values. Incidents of intimidation and harassment are infrequent, but recently one such incident did occur. A small meeting of Gay People at Middlebury was interrupted by the shouting of insults and other disruptions. The kindest thing that can be said about such behavior is that it is immature and unthinking. Under any circumstances, it is a contradiction of the democratic attitude of respect, good-will and tolerance that should and generally does govern human relations at Middlebury.

Steven Rockefeller
Dean of the College

Ode to EL202

To the Editor:

The following is a parody of William Wordsworth's "To The Cuckoo."

To the Skunk

Oooh Hideous Bufoon! I have smelt,
I smell thee and revile.
O Skunk! shall I touch thy pelt,
But to be inundated in bile?
For near a quarter mile away
Thy wretched scent I smell;
From day to day it seems to stay,
Establishing a rancid Hell.
Though spraying only in defense,
You have overwhelming powers.
Thou bringest unto me a fragrance,
That lingers on for hours.
Never welcome! Pariah of the plain!
Forever thou art to me
Nothing but an intolerable pain,
A putrid agony.
The same whom in my schoolboy days
I ran from; That stench
Which made me belch a thousand ways
In bush, and tree, and trench.
To hide from thee did I often think;
Yet there was always that trace,
A shadow, an ubiquitous stink
Left from your inimitable mace.
Oooohfensive Beast! The earth we pace
Would certainly be
A wondrous, beautiful place,
Were it but for thee.

John Brosnan '84

Q&A Coming into the country

With Adam Arkel

Daxing Zhang is a freshman and a part-time drill instructor in Chinese here at Middlebury. A citizen of the People's Republic of China, he obtained special permission last year to leave his home in Peking and to come to the U.S. for a four year period. This week, The Campus interviewed Daxing about his life in China and his impressions of the U.S.

Q: What got you interested in coming to this country?

Almost everyone in China is interested in the outside world; even the peasants are. The government is really encouraging people to go abroad and study. (China) is looking to modernize. You Americans may be interested in China just as a strange place, but the Chinese have to learn by necessity more about the West.

Q: What were some of your early impressions of the Cultural Revolution?

I was eight years old when it started in 1966, but I remember a lot. There were a lot of people committing suicide in fear. My first impression was someone who lived upstairs from me throwing himself onto nearby railroad tracks. My mother might have killed herself, too. Because he studied here, she had been called an American spy. She was suspected to be a spy not by the authorities, but by the students and faculties (she is an English professor).

There was no law and order at that time. Instead of just the authorities of the provinces, we had people rising up and destroying things, and claiming authority; it was a revolution. Still, it was manipulated by some powerful people. The Revolution ended five or six years ago, after the Gang of Four trials.

Psychologically, we had the feeling someone was watching us all the time. Nothing happened to me, but we knew we had to be careful all the time. When talking about Mao we had to be careful.

After the Revolution, people realized they had virtually destroyed the country. Nobody really worked. There was no creativity. In 1968, the bookstores were full of Mao's works. There was only one novel available. I still remember it; it was called "Sunny Day." All the Western books had disappeared, as well as the whole Chinese culture. This didn't last long, but it was long enough.

During this period of disorder, there were no rules. People could do whatever they wanted. Some people were crazy. I'm kind of surprised not many people know about it here. All those millions of people died for nothing, and they don't know about it here.

After the Cultural Revolution we had a much better time. People feel freer.

Q: What strikes you most about this country?

Apparently so much freedom! Before I got out of China, my relatives told me Chinese people are tied together, they take care of each other. They told me that when I left China I would have to take care of myself. No one else would take care of me. When I got on the plane at Hong Kong to come here, I met a Chinese-American woman who gave me medecines and took care of me when I got airsick. This was because she knew this was the first time for me coming to the U.S. When I came to Middlebury, people were very helpful, and I thought that for me the U.S. was like Middlebury. Then I went to New York City and saw this is a country with classes and great diversity. Overall, though, I really had a good impression.

Q: Are you looking foward to returning to China?

I think so. I grew up during the Cultural Revolution; but that's over.

I know the culture there in China, the customs. I want to write something about China's modernizing period. One has to be among the people there; with an American education I can think things through from different angles and perhaps write something closer to the truth.

Solar future

continued from page 7

tricity, however this process is complicated by manufacturing costs. Until technological breakthroughs allow cost reductions, the potential for widespread use of photovoltaics lies in the future. The current cost of one kilowatt hour of electricity produced by conventional coal or nuclear means is about 2.5 cents, compared with a 31 cents for electricity produced by photovoltaics.

Thus, it is not surprising that solar energy accounts for only one percent of the total electricity generated in this country. Yet many small towns and farms may soon be generating their own electricity from sunlight, and advancing technology may make photovoltaics popular.

What prospects does solar energy have for the near future? Prominent on the list are ground central stations (giant focusing collectors), and a solar collector in space. There are several ground central stations in operation today, but their potential is limited to the sun-belt areas.

A solar collector in space in synchronous orbit would be exposed to the sun 24 hours a day and would send the energy collected by photovoltaics to earth in the form of microwave beams. To be economical, however, the collector would have to be in excess of five square miles, keeping its installaion in the distant future due to the cost of photovoltaics.

Solar energy has yet to become widely popular. In part this is due to a lack of a unified government energy policy. The United States, with six percent of the world's population, consumes 35 percent of the world's energy. It would seem that political leadership should take a more active role in the growing crisis. Unfortunately, solar energy has not been high on the list of priorities for funding.

In 1978, funding for solar energy research and development requested by the Department of Energy (DOE) was about $200 million, whereas funding for nuclear power exceeded $2 billion. In 1980, DOE set the goal of providing 10-15 percent of the country's electricity from sunlight by the year 2000. Since 1980, however, the solar budget has been cut from $576 million to $300 million, and the Reagan Administration has now closed down DOE altogether.

Hopefully advanced technology will come quickly. There have been breakthroughs. The Japanese have produced a cheaper way to manufacture photovoltaic cells, and similar progress is expected soon in other areas. Public opinion supportive of sunlight energy is bound to bring increased financing, both public and private. Until photovoltaics experience significant cost reductions, however, we have little choice but to depend on coal and nuclear means over the solar alternative.

The United States is a markedly less powerful country because of its dependence on OPEC oil. To become energy self-sufficient, and retain our international influence, we must use every opportunity to provide our own power—no one source will answer our needs. We must develop solar, nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, wind and coal sources; and we must conserve with all of them.

If the mastering of energy can account for man's progress, it may also account for his downfall, unless he is cautious. The major problems man faces now are all ones which he has caused; and to continue his progress, intelligent options, like solar energy, must be considered very carefully.

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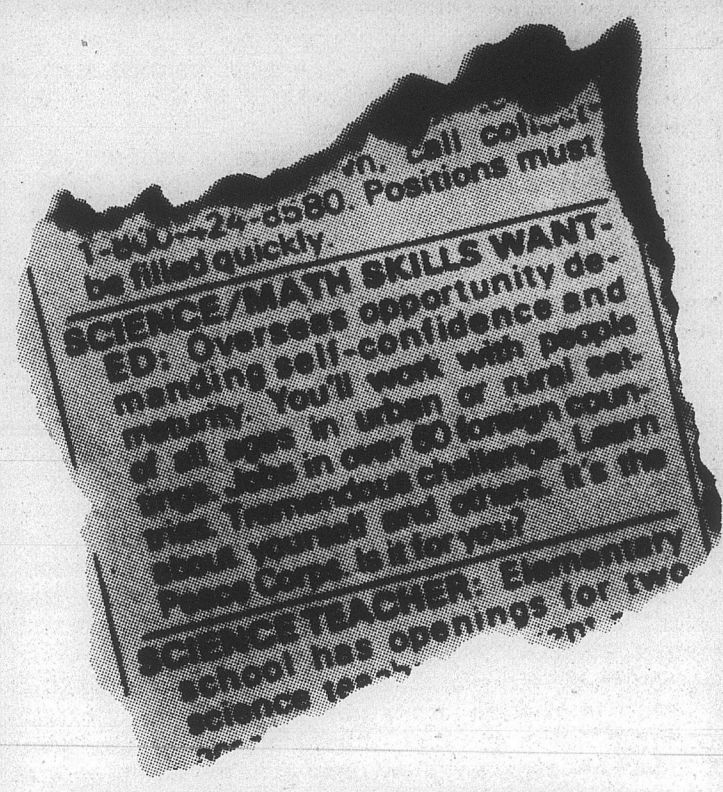
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RSVP

Labor activists' fates compared

By John Owen

"Let us look at the life histories of two labor activists—one a Pole, the other a Russian—to see what differences exist between Poland and the U.S.S.R. and how these differences relate to the future of human rights activism in both countries," said Kevin Klose.

Klose, the Moscow correspondent for The Washington Post from 1977 to 1981, compared and contrasted the lives of Lech Walesa, Poland's "Champion of man's determinaiotn to be free," and Alexei Nikitin, his ill-fated Soviet counterpart in a lecture given on March 2. The talk, entitled "Two Labor Activists: Case Histories of Human Rights in the Soviet Union and Poland," was presented in conjunction with the Russian department.

Klose began with Walesa, tracing his life from its beginning in the village of Popov, up through his repeated arrests and jailings between 1976 and 1980, for participation in the Committee for Social Defense. This was the group of Polish workers and intellectuals which eventually gave life to the Solidarity movement.

Before the imposition of martial law in Poland, Walesa said in an interview, according to Klose, "I was always the leader of the hooligans, the leader of the choir boys, I was always on top."

After the start of martial law in Poland, Klose and another western journalist "went looking within the Soviet Union for new signs of growing worker unrest or activism." He told of an attempt to form an independent trade union to defend workers' rights. "Within a few months, the KGB broke the group up with arrests and imprisonment," Klose stated. He said other Soviet job actions were broken up with tanks and troops.

Klose next related the story of Walesa's Russian counterpart, Alexei Nikitin. Nikitin had been a class leader, as well as an activist member of the League of Young Communists. After attending the Donetsk Polytechnic Institute, he went to work as an engineer at a coal mine, where he "became a worker-agitator in the trade union local."

Nikitin attempted to do something about "arbitrary scheduling that seemed to favor party members at the expense of regular workers ... bonuses promised and never paid ... work teams of party members who received newer, better equipment and therefore qualified easily and unfairly for production bonuses." Nikitin found that all these problems were passed over at party meetings. According to Klose, he said, "I began to understand that all of these questions were decided in advance."

Klose said, "the conditions of Soviet workers today ironically resemble nothing so much as those ... which spurred Marx and Engels to predict class war and the coming of communism." He heard from workers' reports of "compulsory overtime shifts that went unpaid, of special food and vacation privileges doled out to politically correct workers, of stool pigeons and snitches within every work detail who earned extra pay by reporting on their fellow workers."

He said, "Political and police control is exercised down to the level of each individual worker to foster resentment and dissention, sapping the unity and potential cohesion of the masses in the face of their exploitation by the police party hierarchy."

In the late Sixties, Nikitin "started standing up for men arbitrarily fired or disciplined." "I defended the downtrodden and humiliated out of my Russian heart. I had always helped people in trouble," he once said. Klose said Nikitin lost his job in 1970 and was expelled from the Communist Party, "because of his continuing agitation."

"On January 13, 1972, he was arrested and charged with dissemination of anti-Soviet propaganda," Klose said. Nikitin was sent to a secret psychiatric hospital for the criminally insane. He spent three years there, "undergoing such threatments as forced injections of sulphazin, a form of purified sulfer which brings on intense fever, excruciating pain and convulsions."

After his release, Nikitin was refused a pension, and "officials refused to sign any documents that admitted he had ever been at the prison or even that such a place existed," Klose said.

In 1970 Nikitin tried to leave the Soviet Union through the Norwegian Embassy. He was taken away by Soviet Embassy guards, "and eventually sent back to the prison hospital." He spent three more years there. Klose talked to Nikitin after his second time in the prison hospital. He said Nikitin, "is now imprisoned in a Soviet labor camp for spreading anti Soviet propaganda."

Klose explained the vast differences in the situations of the two men whose stories he related. "That Walesa could have participated for so long in illegal activities and then, in the moment of supreme turmoil in August of 1980, emerge as the spokesman for millions of Polish workers, tells us something of the presence within Polish society of certain kinds of freedom that simply do not exist in the Soviet Union."

Klose said events such as the Polish crisis, the situation in Afghanistan, and the Czech crisis of 1968, have played an important role in Soviet politics, giving strength to the conservative and repressive elements of the Kremlin leadership. "Without oversimplifying, it is safe to say that each of these episodes has strengthened Soviet resolve to tighten up within the borders of Russia. Poland has shown that there is nothing at all to be gained from liberalization.

"I cannot see how the Polish troubles can do anything but spark new resolve in Moscow to raise ideological vigilance, and to treat with even greater violence than before the political, moral, and religious dissent within the country. The terrible fate that befell Alexei Nikitin awaits others," Klose said.

Klose graduated from Harvard in 1962. After two years as a Naval officer with the Seventh Fleet, he went to work for the Poughkeepsie Journal. He started working for The Washington Post in 1967. From June 1977 to July 1981, he served as the Moscow correspondent to The Post. He is now on a one year sabbatical from The Post and in the process of writing a book on the Soviet Union.

Kevin Klose

Photo by John Allen

Planas puts onus on American conscience

By Samuel Dickey

Human rights violations were the subject of a lecture by Ms. Charito Planas, last Monday, March 8. Titled, "U.S. Foreign Policy and Human Rights in the Third World," the lecture explored the role the U.S. government played in colonizing the Philippines. The lecture was sponsored jointly by Amnesty International and the Chinese Club, and was a part of Amnesty International's Prisoner of Conscience Week at the College.

Planas exhorted her audience to become more informed about human rights violations, and to communicate their concerns to Senators and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A former lawyer, Planas spent 14 months as a prisoner of conscience in the Philippines. She was the first woman chairman of the Chamber of Congress before martial law went into effect.

Planas recounted that when Spanish explorer Magellan "discovered" the Philippines in 1522, he was killed by natives. Despite Magellan's death, the Philippines became a Spanish colony. The Filipinos succeeded in defeating the Spaniards on June 12, 1898, only to become a colony of the United States. McKinley's rationale for this was that his purpose was to "Christianize" and "educate" the Filipinos even though they were the only Catholic country in Asia and had a university older than Harvard.

The country became nominally independent in 1946, but vestiges of American colonial culture remained. American television was shown, and the streets were named after American presidents and universities.

Martial law was declared by President Marcos in 1972, in order to "save society." But, Planas commented, the real purpose of the declaration was so Marcos could remain in power. He was about to complete his second term in office; a third term as President is unconstitutional in the Philippines. Martial law prohibited strikes, and anyone could be arrested at any time without charges.

Although one half of the labor force works on the land, the country has the lowest caloric intake in Asia, and two million children are retarded due to malnutrition. Filipino labor is also the cheapest in Asia. Many people work for $2.50 a day in hot, unsanitary conditions. Their employers are often American or multinational companies. Most U.S. aid goes to the military; this aid does not benefit the malnourished or destitute. Those who protest or oppose the government are often shot with weapons made in the U.S.

Many American food companies have large plantations in the Philippines. The land on which these plantations is located was once used to feed the Filipino people. The army took the land from the people and gave it to the foreign corporations. These corporations now grow sugarcane, bananas, and pineapples. These crops are shipped overseas. Other land has become U.S. bases and a nuclear plant located near an active volcano.

Some progressive church leaders are helping the people in their struggle against the Marcos dictatorship.

Other events in the Prisoner of Conscience Week included a Candlelight Dinner, held last Wednesday, March 10, in honor of prisoners of conscience. The film "Directions" was shown later that evening.

arts & entertainment

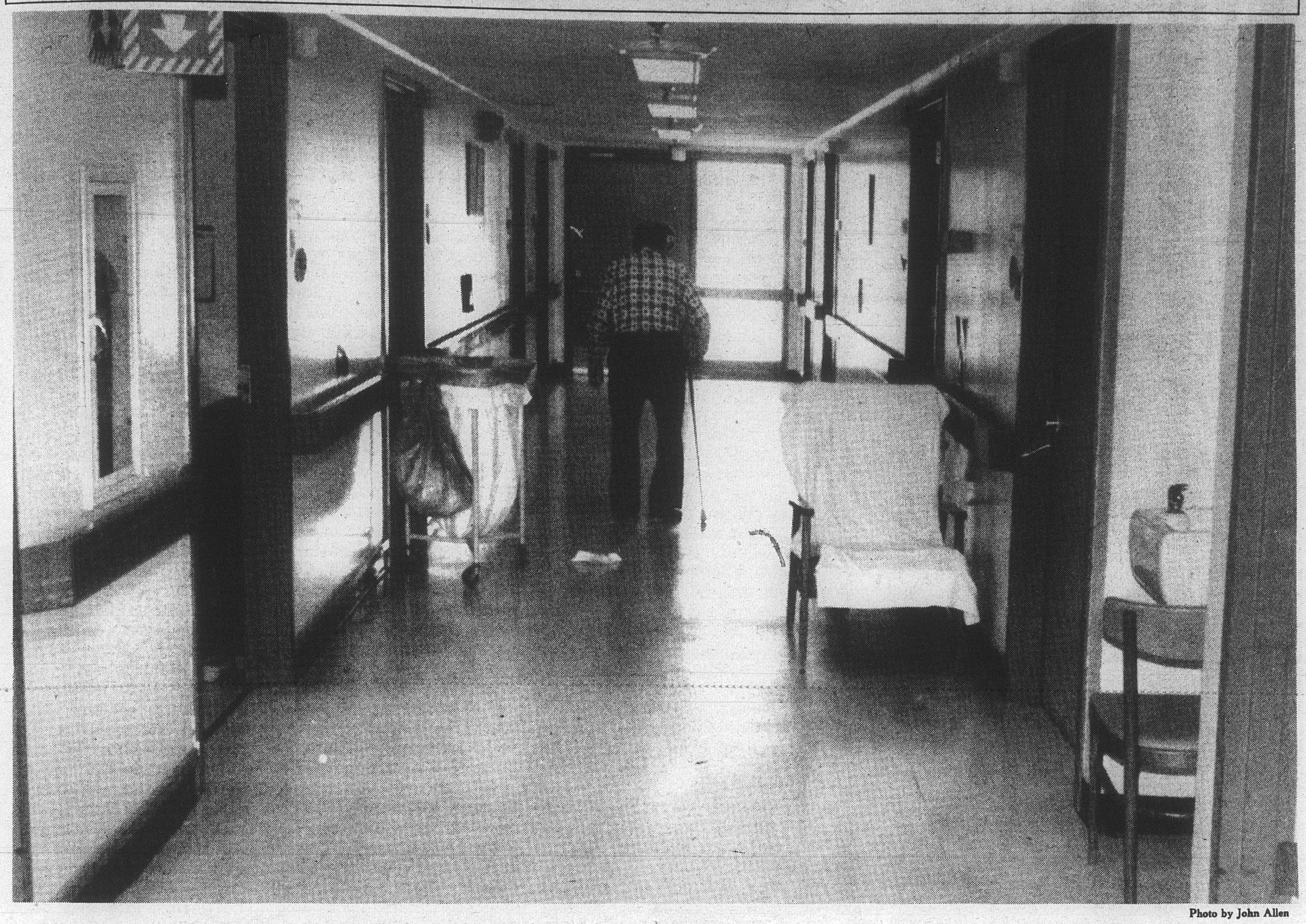


Photo by John Allen

Facing the darkness: 'Mimi' comes home

By Mary Beth Litster

The subject of mortality is often associated with pain, suffering, anger, and loss. Recently, however, there have been national efforts to present death and dying as a natural part of one's life cycle—a part to be recognized and accepted. "Mimi: A Video Essay on Dying," by Vermont filmmmaker Christopher McClure, is one such effort. The film examines the impact of death on a terminally ill patient and her family; it draws the audience into an examination of their personal experiences and thoughts about death.

"Mimi," which will be shown on Tuesday, March 16 at 7:30 P.M. at the Isley Public Library in Middlebury, follows the final eight months of the life of Mimi Ayer of Morrisville, who suffered from a brain tumor. Mimi decided to remain with her family at home during her final months, rather than receiving treatment in a hospital or nursing home.

According to Maura McClure, the filmmaker's wife, the concept of hospices and home deaths was a "very new thought" at the time of the shooting. Mimi and her family chose to accept the extra responsibilities and pressures involved in treating a patient at home. By examining the impact of their choice on the family members, Chris McClure shows both the "typical and unique problems of death."

Although "Mimi" evokes various emotions, it is neither heavy-handed nor melodramatic. The final scenes emphasize the serene and calm end to suffering, rather than loss and grief. While it is evident that McClure allows his emotions through in the film, he maintains distance and objectivity.

"Illness is the night side of life, a more onerous citizenship. Everyone who is born holds dual citizenship, in the kingdom of the well, and in the kingdom of the sick. Although we all prefer to use only the good passport, sooner or later each of us is obliged at least for a spell, to identify ourselves as citizens of that other place."

Susan Sontag
"Illness as Metaphor"

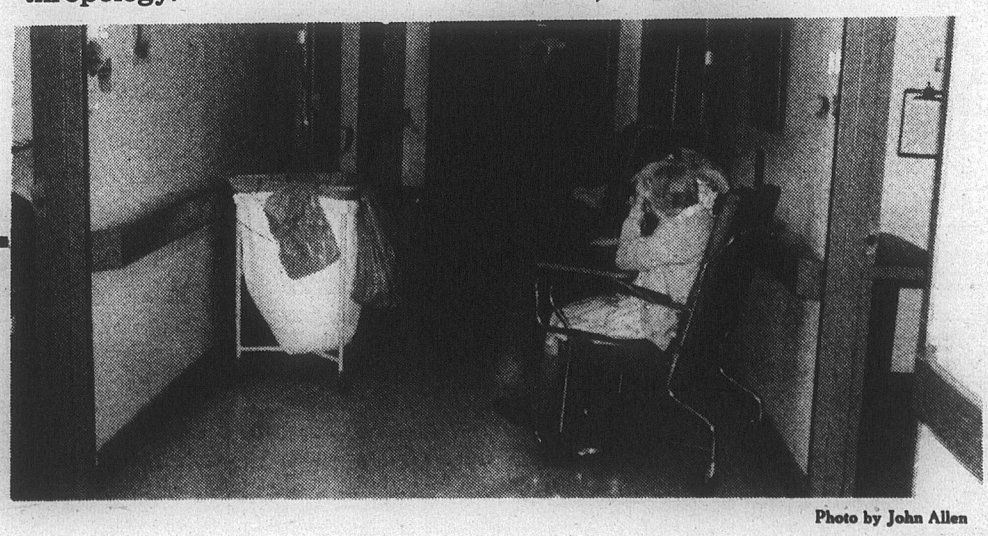
The film, which took three and a half years to produce, is McClure's biggest project to date, according to his wife. During the filming, McClure had to "come to grips with his own death and mortality," she said. In an interview with The Vanguard Press, Chris McClure described his film as "my own catharsis." The film "reinforced my feelings about day-to-day life," he said. Mimi's death was the first one McClure had ever personally experienced.

McClure has also examined the issue of home birth through the medium of film. This film will be shown on the College campus on Tuesday afternoon, in conjunction with the Visual Sociology course taught by Nellice Gillespie-Woltemade, Visiting Instructor of Sociology/Anthropology. "Mimi" will be shown on Tuesday night, March 16, at the Isley Library, in order to allow the general public to attend. There will be a general panel discussion after the film, with McClure, Gary Margolis, Director of the Counseling Services, and David Andrews, Professor of Sociology/Anthropology.

According to Margolis, the issue of death and dying is a "life issue" that students are often concerned with. College-age students are frequently confronted by serious illness and death in their family or friends; and they must learn to deal with the realization of their own mortality.

The issue of death and dying will be discussed on Wednesday in the Counseling Service's "Concerning You" Series in Proctor Hall lounge at 12:30 P.M.

Both the film and the discussions are aimed at making death more understandable and manageable. According to Maura McClure, the film "digs up unresolved grief" and enables the audience to talk about it in relation to Mimi's experience. "Everyone has to deal with death," she said.



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Chariots of Fire
By Vangelis
Polygram Records

Reviewed by Hugh Coyle

With the current advent of video technology, many musicians have been adapting their styles to a more expressionistic motif. Much attention is being paid to the visual possibilities of music, in an attempt to achieve a harmonious balance between sight and sound. It is for this reason, that the latest works by solo artists Vangelis and Synergy create an imaginative visual environment using aural stimulation.

With Vangelis the task was simple; his new album, "Chariots of Fire," is the actual soundtrack to a movie of the same title. Side one is composed of tracks lifted almost directly from the score, while the second side is more of a thematic conglomeration of the background music

Vangelis works with electronic and acoustic instruments, building remarkable scenarios through sound alone. The opening piece, which is called "Titles," immediately conjures up images of runners. As the album continues, more and more is offered to the listener's imagination.

The music on the album varies a great deal. The beginning of "Chariots of Fire," is a beautiful piano solo, dubbed over Vangelis' electronic translation of the sea shore. From here the piece builds into an exercise of changes in both rhythm and texture; soft piano interludes are interrupted by outbursts of brass, and there are swirling textures of glissandos and arpeggios

Vangelis relies on several "cliched" sounds to carry out some of his aural paintings, but the amount of original expression he creates balances them out. The music is a moving experience on its own; it needs no movie screen image to convey its emotions.

With Synergy's new album "Audion" we find Larry Fast (a.k.a. Synergy) moving in similar directions. The record is not derived from a movie, but there is no better word to describe it than cinematic. Whether the images are of dancers moving across a stage or elephants parading across the African desert (such are my own impressions), some sort of visual link is clear.

Fast has experimented quite a bit in the last few years, succeeding in most endeavors, but failing in some others. On "Audion" the power of his artistry is evident throughout all of the ten tracks; each one composed and performed exclusively on "electronic sound synthesis equipment under manual and microprocessor control." This all sounds very cold and impersonal, but Fast's ability to turn such a musical source into truly effective and melodic material cannot be denied.

Whether the mood presented is heavy and despairing ("After the Earthquake") or light and airy ("Falcons and Eagles"), the sounds produced are fitting, drawing attention to the piece and not to the sound itself. Fast paints his aural scenes with the appropriate colors; he does not work with distracting textures. It is this control of composition which allows the music to transcend itself, moving freely from the realm of sound to the realm of sight.

Both Vangelis and Synergy have overcome previous obstacles, to produce what is clearly inspiring music. Listening to either "Chariots of Fire" or "Audion" becomes a creative process; the sounds are given; the visions which lay within them are up to one's own imagination.

books

Grand emotions on a small scale

The Rebel Angels
By Robertson Davies
Viking Press, 326 pp., $13.95

Reviewed by David Vetter

"The Rebel Angels," Robertson Davies' newest novel, is a performance of pure class. Told from two alternating points of view, it presents spectacle on a small scale; theft, dishonor, love, hate, death, and even scholarship, are presented in the setting of a modern university in Canada. A dark, fiery and very medieval spirit runs through this university community, setting up a series of fine tensions from the very first sentence.

Maria Magdalena Theotoky, a stunning, part-gypsy graduate student, has returned to the university's College of St. John and the Holy Ghost—"Spook" for short—to work on her Ph.D. under the supervision of renowned medievalist Professor Clement Hollier. Hollier works with the less accessible side of medieval thought: its psychology, as recorded in legend and tradition.

Urquhart McVarish, a Renaissance historian, has approporiated an unknown Rabelais manuscript from the collection of the late Francis Cornish. He is acting as executor for the Cornish estate with Simon Darcourt, another professor. Darcourt is an Anglican priest and a Biblical Greek scholar who, to fulfill the last wishes of a dying colleague, has undertaken "The New Aubrey," a collection of vignettes detailing the behind-the-scenes actions of his contemporaries at the university.

Hollier wants the Rabelais manuscript. Maria, who works on her thesis in the study of Hollier's apartment in the college, wants Hollier. Darcourt, in the course of his investigations for "The New Aubrey," comes to realize that he wants Maria. Nobody wants "Urky" McVarish, who struts among the other characters as their tangible nexus: an ascerbic, arrogant and thoroughly unpleasant necessity with a weakness for some highly unscholarly entertainments at home.

Other characters join in the fun: Professor Ozias Froats, a paunchy ex-football star who has devoted his energies to studying human excrement in the hopes of formulating an entirely new way of approaching the link between physical and social man; John Parlabane, a monk gone "over the wall" to make the world aware of his genius as a philosopher ("Tormenting you refreshes him," Hollier tells Maria after her shouting match with Parlabane at a cheap Italian restaurant called 'The Rude Plenty'); Arthur Cornish, the young businessman who takes Maria to a concert one night, and Maria's hyper-Hungarian gypsy mother Mamusia and uncle Yerko.

Davies never allows pessimism or unpleasantness to remain for long without undercutting it with good-natured wisdom and his own broad sense of humor. For instance, a powerful and deadly serious session of Tarot fortune-telling is followed by Yerko kicking his two female relatives on their backsides and cursing them for fighting on the floor in front of his dazzlingly gaudy new shrine to "Bebby Jesus."

By the novel's end we have been treated to a murder in the best tradition of "Sleuth" and Lord Peter Wimsey. In short, the rights to a previously unpublishable iceberg of a novel are being negotiated for millions of dollars, and ""Turd-skinner"" Ozias Froats seems likely to win the Nobel Prize for his efforts.

This is exactly as it should be. Davies' writing has grace and polish, and his characters seem very much alive and on their own. If the tone does become heavily academic and philosophical on occasion, it generally snaps back again quickly to the high level of energy that Maria and Darcourt, the two narrators, seem so comfortable with. "The Rebel Angels" has wit, warmth, cynicism and vitality, and pokes gentle fun at its own considerable wisdom whenever possible—it is high-order entertainment with real class

A theatre major shows his style

By Karen Poel

"When I act, I try to find the inner emotion of the character that I am portraying. I try to personalize the material. I guess you can say that that's my style." After talking with Carl Mueller, it becomes apparent that he applies this type of intensity to everything he does.

Mueller has pursued both acting and directing at Middlebury, and has been the moving force behind the Hepburn Zoo Crew. "I decided that the College needed an organization for people who are interested in theatre, but who are also intimidated by the high standards of the Theatre department," he said.

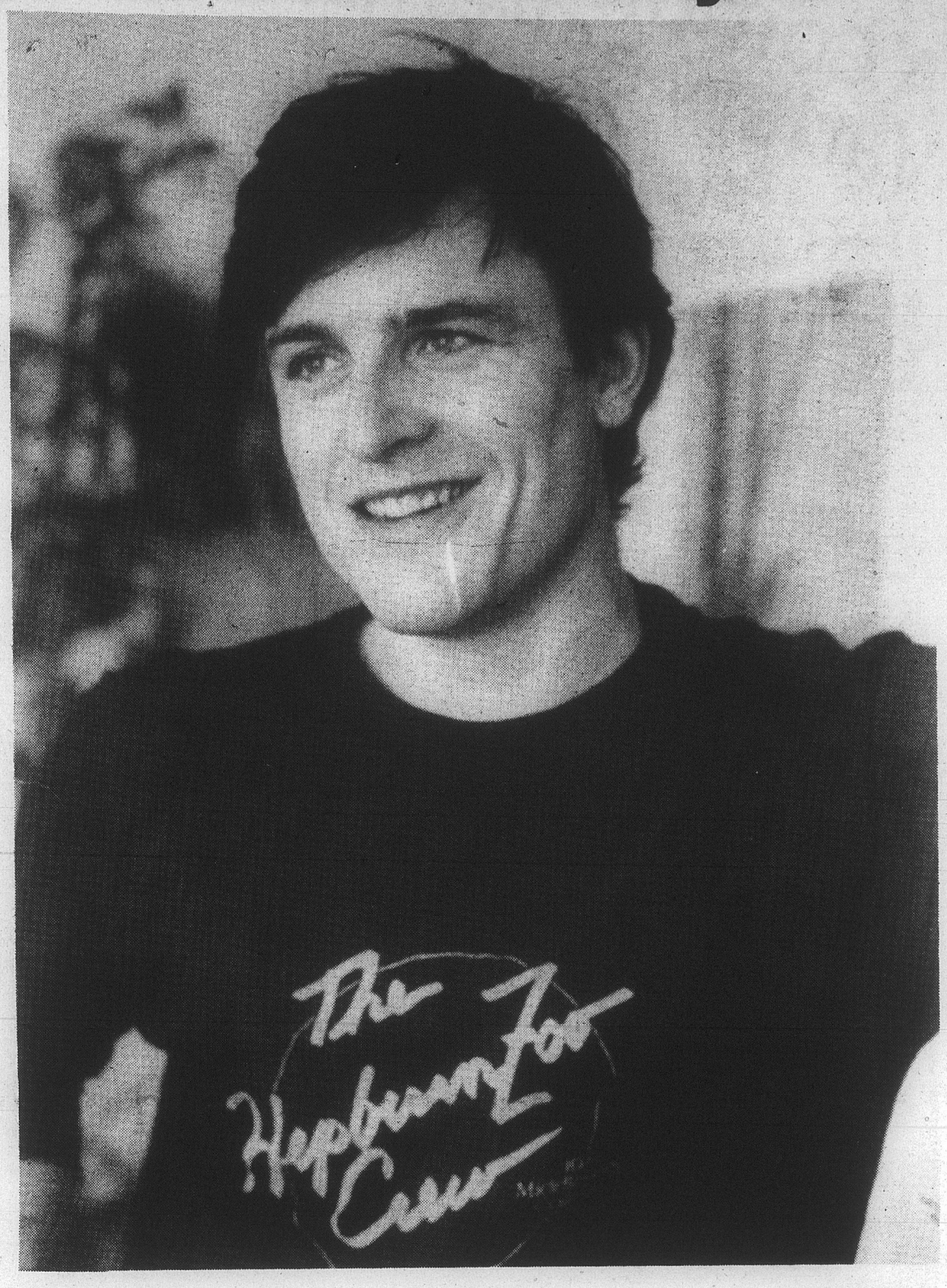
Mueller was himself a novice to the art of acting when he came to Middlebury. He commented, "In high school, I was involved in sports, and never gave theatre a second thought." However, during his freshman year, Mueller auditioned for the play "Lovers and Other Strangers," and got a part. He went on to act out the character of Cucciolo in "Weightless," and performed a multiple role in "Mother Courage." Mueller considers "Seascape" to be the highlight of his achievements—it was the first play that he directed—and "Waiting for Godot" a success because he and the other actors had a good "working attitude."

During Winter term, Mueller attended a nationwide audition at Amherst College. Actors were to perform two contrasting monologues from memory. Mueller did Hamlet and Cucciolo in the four minute time limit. He said, "My score sheet indicated that the judges did not like my audition. They told me that I have a lot of raw talent, but that it needs to be developed."

At the moment, Mueller is in the process of doing just that. He is majoring in theatre, and is working toward an acting or directing career. "A theatre major does it," he remarked. "Students learn acting, directing, scene design, and play-writing—the various ways of creating and interpreting plays."

Mueller plans to return to Middlebury next fall to "direct a surging, powerful piece as my senior project." After graduation, he intends to take theatre courses at Yale University, which he feels will give him a broad background. Mueller said, "It is impossible to learn how to act overnight—you can't get on stage and just go through the motions—acting requires a lot of skill."

Mueller agreed with the contention that at Middlebury people involved in theatre are often considered to be a group apart from the rest. He commented, "I am sorry that this situation exists, but I think that any group of people working toward a common goal tends to stick together." When asked about how he views himself, Mueller replied "Some people think that I am too driven, and that I am on some kind of ego trip; but its just that I want to make things happen." It's just his style.



Carl Mueller Photo by Cindy King

MacArthur harmonizes with Vermont

By Carole Komornik

Folk singer Margarett MacArthur performed ballads of Vermont on March 4, as part of the Thursday Series. Accompanying herself on the dulcimer, she sang the simple melodies of traditional Vermont with intense feeling and understanding. MacArthur had a lilting, clear voice which encompassed a large range. Her instrumental ability was extraordinary as well.

The concert began with "Three Ancient Ballads." While MacArthur sang the melody, she harmonized and established the mood of the piece with the dulcimer. A beautiful ballad called "Walkin' and a Talkin," which was composed by Myra Daniels and Elmer George as a duet, followed with a slow and peaceful rythm.

MacArthur sang pieces such as "Davy Crockett," songs which were spread throughout Vermont by traveling minstrel shows; one hundred years ago these groups sang ballads in lumber camps. Other songs were based strictly on Vermont-related occurences. "Tragedy on Stratton Mountain," composed in 1821, was a slow, sad piece about a couple and their child, who were caught in a blizzard on the top of Stratton Mountain. The mother died in her effort to keep her child alive by wrapping her vest around him.

Three short pieces described Vermont in its different seasons. The first told the humorous tale of a man who fell in a sugar pan while stealing maple sugar. In the second, the dulcimer simulated the tonal qualities of a fiddle, which is the instrument played at apple paring bees. The third piece described the life of hardy Vermonters of one hundred years ago. MacArthur played the harp zither as the accompaniment to this ballad.

Duet reveals exuberance

By Hali Hellmuth

Emotional exuberance characterized the moods of pianist Andrew Rangell and violinist Rolph Shulte, as they performed in Mead Chapel last Saturday, March 6. The dramatic beginning of the first piece from Opus 12, "Allegro Con Brio," and the spirited physical involvement of the musicians immediately captivated the audience.

Several following pieces, in contrast to the first, were more ethereal and romantically inspired, while maintaining the quick pace typical of Opus 12.

Unfortunately, at times the forte of the violinist overwhelmed the playing of Rangell, who by means of his musical prowess deserved the greater share of the audience's attention. The facial expressions of Rangall alone reflected his genuine involvement with his nearly flawless playing, something quite exciting to witness. When viewed as a duet, the musicians deserve praise for their musical and emotional cooperation which unified their performance.

Most of the exchanges between the piano and violin consisted of "question and answer" style pieces, in which each instrument at some points either initiates action with, or responds to the other. In essence, the interchange between the musicians was well-calculated, yet also seemed instinctive to each player. Overall the concert was successful, and proved to be a wise decision for a relaxed Saturday evening.

Virtuoso to play Ch'in

By Karen Poel

A world renowned musician is coming to Middlebury. Tomg Kin-Woon will play the Ch'in (qin), a seven string instrument which dates back five hundred years, when he appears here on Monday, March 15. Resembling the zither, the Ch'in originates from oracle bones, which were used for divination in ancient China.

Tomg Kin-Woon is a "great virtuoso on an instrument which is rarely played," according to John Berninghausen, Associate Professor of Chinese. Berninghausen said, "anyone who possibly can should go to hear him— he is that good." Tomg Kin-Woon will give his performance, which is sponsored by the Chinese Club, at 8 P.M. in upper Proctor Hall lounge. Tomg Kin-Woon will lecture about the instrument he plays, at 9:30 P.M., also in the upper Proctor Hall lounge.

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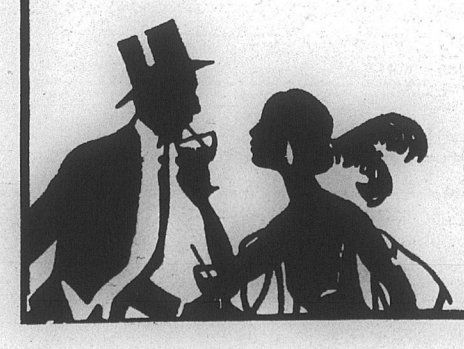

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Robison reaches nightowls

By Adam Arkel

Early on March 4th, while we at Middlebury slept or typed into the wee hours of the morning, millions of Americans listened from midnight to 3 A.M. to Larry King's radio show, on which College President Olin Robison was interviewed.

According to Ron Nief,College Director of Public Affairs, Robison was sought by the Larry King Show after two appearances on the CBS "Morning" show last December. In one of those interviews Bill Moyers questioned Robison about the situation in Poland after martial law was declared. The other concerned Robison's reaction to President Reagan's speech on Poland.

The Larry King Show is a late night radio program broadcast on the Mutual network from Washington to about 250 stations around the nation. The program starts with hour-long interview and then has two hours of phone calls from interested listeners.

Robison was asked primarily about American-Soviet relations. However, he did deal with issues concerning Middlebury, American colleges and universities in general, as well as some of his personal history.

When asked why he decided to become an educator, Robison answered, "Toward the end of President Johnson's administration I thought I'd like to leave Washington, thinking I'd some day return, and I went to Wesleyan University in Connecticut." This was after Robison had served as an assistant to several Deputy Under Secretaries in the State Department. While at Wesleyan Robison worked in the campaign of Hubert Humphrey, and helped to carry Connecticut for the former Vice President in the 1968 election. From Wesleyan, Robison went to Colby in Maine, and from Colby to the presidency here at Middlebury.

Robison spent some time commenting on his job. He said, "these aren't the best of times (to be a college president) but not the worst of times either." Robison pointed out the problems facing American colleges in general by noting that by 1992, the nation's total population of 18 year-olds will decline by 25 percent. Colleges will also have difficulties dealing with the cutbacks in federal aid.

Robison said he did not feel Middlebury would suffer from declining enrollments: "At Middlebury we are privileged. We have very sizable applicant pools, and we have the extraordinary luxery of being choosy over who will come. So we are not fretting over enrollments."

Asked by King if Middlebury takes the "cream of the crop", Robison answered, "I don't like to use that term. We try to take young people who can take good advantage of the opportunity that Middlebury affords. (Overall) It's a fast track."

Most of the program dealt with Robison's perspectives on Soviet-American relations.

King started his round of questions by asking why two powerful nations, such as the U.S. and the Soviet Union must be adversaries. Robison answered, "I think Soviet adventurism is Russian nationalism." Robison pointed out that he felt the Russians see a need to extend themselves and expand their power. Asked why the Soviets distrust the U.S., he commented, "The Russians have always had a paranoia about all foreigners."

Robison also expressed his disagreement with President Reagan's foreign policy, "I think the couching of virtually every world problem in the U.S.-Soviet context is a mistake. I don't think they (the Soviets) are that skillful and organized." He continued, "By couching so many problems in that context we make them harder to deal with."

Robison also accounted for the more hard-line mood in American public opinion towards th Soviet Union. Robison looked to the events of the past decade and cited the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 as an important turning point. "I think having come through Vietnam feeling uncertain of what our role in the world should be, we then went through a decade of allowing our defense establishment to become less well-equipped than it probably should be...and then waking up at the end of the decade to discover that the Soviets had armed themselves to the teeth in that decade, and then there was the situation in Iran, and then the Soviet tanks rolled south into Afghanistan, and American public opinion switched, and it switched dramatically."

King wrapped up the interview with the question, "Are we going to go to war with them?"

Robison answered, "I certainly hope not, and I don't think it's necessary to think in terms of going to war with them. We must be prepared in our defense capabilities with a force so complex and so powerful that they dare not ever attack this country. I do suspect that the time and place of a conflict with the Soviet Union will not be in this country or in the Soviet Union but on someone else's soil."

There was an error in the story on "Happy Birthday, Wanda June" in last week's Arts In Preview. The play is being put on by the department of Theatre and Dance, not by the Hepburn Zoo Crew. The play will be in Hepburn Zoo.

this week on WRMC

Saturday, March 13

2:00 P.M.—"Live Music" featuring Feast or Famine. Host: Albert Joy.

Sunday, March 14

1:00 P.M.—"The Chicago Symphony" Dennis Russell Davies conducts the renowned orchestra in a concert featuring Schubert's Symphony No. 1, D. 82, as well as works by Thomson and Dvorak.

3:00 P.M.—"Jazz Alive!" The Grand Parade of Jazz II, with John Lewis, Teddy Wilson, Buddy DeFranco, Terry Gibbs and Bob Crosby's Bobcats.

6:30 P.M.—"The Week in Review"

7:00 P.M.—"Music from the Big Band Era" Host: Brad Williams.

8:00 P.M.—"The Best of Broadway" Host: Rick Present.

9:30 P.M.—"Blasts From Your Past" A nostalgic journey through Top 40 music of the past 20 years.

Monday, March 15

5:30 P.M.—"Consider the Alternatives" looks at hunger in America.

6:00 P.M.—"Horizons" considers the new warriors of the United States—Native American youth.

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" To be selected.

Tuesday, March 16

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" To be selected.

Wednesday, March 17

6:00 P.M.—"Newsmakers"

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" To be selected.

Thursday, March 18

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" To be selected.

sports

Ski team finishes strong in NCAA's

By Peter Erdmann

Plagued by poor luck and inconsistency throughout the season, the men's ski team pulled it all together at the NCAA National Championships in Lake Placid last weekend. The Panthers finished their winter efforts with a fifth place National ranking.

The cross country team, led by senior Jon Tormondsen, put on a strong showing. The Panther 3x10 kilometer relay team of Tormondsen, Mike Graham '84, and David Bockius '83 came in fifth, behind a superb University of Colorado team, Wyoming, UVM and Utah. In the 15 km. individual race, Tormondsen had another fine finish, taking eighth.

Mark Altmeyer's 7th place at the Nationals earned him a spot on the All-American team. Photo by Geoff Hale

Head coach Terry Aldrich was jubulant over the squad's performance. "I couldn't be happier. I don't know why, but our runners seemed to put it all together for this championship. Jon (Tormondsen) had the two best races of his life here, and Mike Graham had a heck of a second leg on the relay.

"I consider Tormondsen's eighth place finish this year better than his seventh place finish two years ago because this year's competition was much tougher" said Aldrich.

The alpine team also had a respectable weekend of competition. Coming off two fine races at the Eastern Championships, co-captain Mark Altmeyer '82 rose to the occassion and led the Panthers in the slalom. "Alty" came in seventh, followed by Rick Makin '84, in 25th, and senior Jeff Peck in 32nd, putting Middlebury sixth in the team slalom standings. John Neal '82 had the highest Panther finish in the giant slalom, with a 15th. Altmeyer placed 20th, and senior Jack Wallace ended his Middlebury racing days finishing 29th.

The team was quite pleased with their efforts and with good reason. Despite receiving harsh criticism, the team members kept their morale, and turned in fine efforts. Co-captain Peck soberly put the season into perspective. "The most important thing to remember is that we did it without the help of any stars. There weren't any Morrisseys or Shaws on the team," explained Peck.

The future looks even brighter for the alpine team. Rumors are circulating about the return of John Morrissey, and the possibility of Felix Magrath, winner of several development awards from the U.S. team, and a member of U.S. junior training squads, attending Middlebury next year.

These possible additions, coupled with the talents of Makin and newcomers Gregg Rainone, Jim West and Steve Putnam, should make the '83 team a strong one.

As an endnote to their seasons, congratulations to seniors Mark Altmeyer and Jon Tormondsen for being named All-Americans.

Wallbangers compete in Nationals

By Paul Quinlan

Middlebury women's squash team co-captain's Laura Thomas '82 and Ann Geary '82 travelled to Harvard, March 5-6, to compete in the National Championships.

The Nationals attract the top college squash players in the country. The Panther's season record permitted them to send two players to the competition, and Thomas and Geary were selected by Coach Ron McEachen on the strengh of their play throughout the year.

Geary was a winner in her first round match, then lost what McEachen termed a "great match" to the eventual winner of the consolation round. Geary took the player from Johns Hopkins to a fifth game before succumbing 13-15.

Thomas, in her second year at the Nationals, fared slightly better than Geary. After losing her first match, which put her directly into the consolation bracket, Thomas defeated women from Trinity and Wellesley to advance to the quarter finals. Facing a player from Smith, who, according to her coach, played the best match of her life, Thomas lost in three games knocking her out of the competition.

"We were up against players with much more experience," commented Thomas, "and I thought we both played really well." Both women had been training intensly in the weeks before the championship, long after the season had ended for the other team members, and according to Coach McEachen, were at the top of their games.

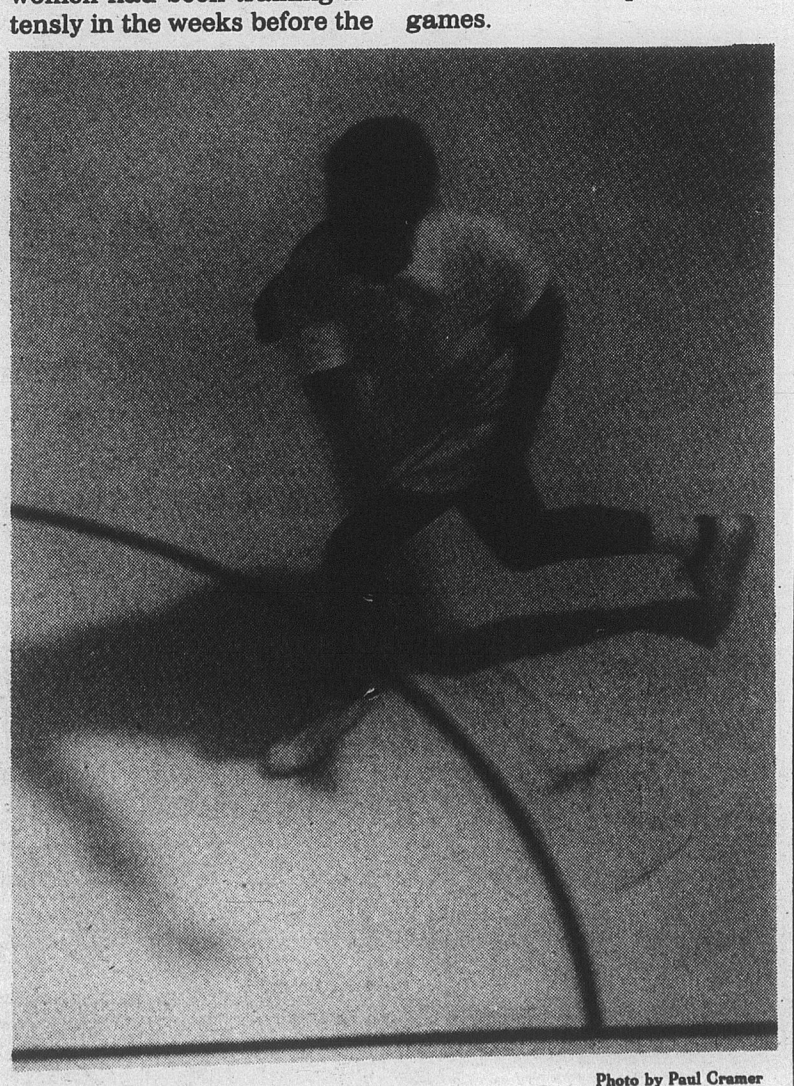

Photo by Paul Cramer

Ann Geary in action earlier this season.

armchair quarterback

By Rick Present

This weekend the big chase for the NCAA basketball title begins, so it's time for yours truly to take out the ol' crystal ball and try to predict which four teams will make it to New Orleans. If I get one out of four right, I'll consider it a moral victory.

In the East Regional, top-ranked North Carolina heads up a field that also includes Memphis State, Alabama, St. Johns, and Villanova. Despite its number one ranking, North Carolina is a team with several weaknesses. The two most obvious are the team's outside shooting, which is mediocre, and the team's depth, which is almost non-existent.

A less obvious weakness is Carolina's dependence on All-American forward James Worthy. Worthy may not be a real big scorer, but his all-around play makes all the other Tar Heels much more effective. If he should get in foul trouble, North Carolina is doomed. I think all these weaknesses taken together make for too many bullets for Carolina to dodge. I'll take Memphis State, which was very impressive in winning the Metro Conference, as the East Regional winner.

In the Mideast, I'll go with Alabama-Birmingham. U.A.B. returns four of the five starters who upset Kentucky in last year's NCAA tournament and has a nice balance of inside and outside play. Virginia doesn't have enough to go with Ralph Sampson, and Louisville still misses Darrell Griffith. Minnesota could win this regional if 7'3" Randy Brever really asserts himself, but Brever still tends to lack aggressiveness.

I have to pick DePaul in the Midwest. You see, before the season started I told my father that DePaul would go all the way this year, and you can't expect me to go back on my word to Dad. Besides, who is going to stop Terry Cummings?

The only one of the twelve teams in the West Regional that I've seen play this year is Georgetown. The Hoyas might win this regional purely on their quickness. However, I refuse to pick a team that has almost no inside scoring. I'm going to go for a real surprise here and take the Iowa Hawkeyes. Iowa is well coached, has good guard play, and a nickname that reminds me of my favorite TV show, "MASH." How can they lose?

Rugby clinic teaches fundamentals

By Jim Robinson

On Saturday night, March 6, the Middlebury Rugby Club hosted a rugby clinic for all who are interested in the sport. Both men and women participated in the clinic, which featured an ex-Canadian National Rugby star, who is now the coach of the Canadian team. He spoke briefly about the fundamentals of rugby, then, preferring demonstrations, he showed a film of an international match to support his principles. The large group, numbering between 50-60, then moved into Fletcher Field House where they were directed through a number of drills to further demonstrate the basics of the game of rugby.

The clinic seemed to be a great success. For the inexperienced it proved to be an excellant introduction and for those experienced players it solidified the fundamentals of rugby football.

Middlebury was one of the ten NESCAC schools to host the Canadian coach. He was approached with the idea of a clinic after the NESCAC presidents expressed concern over the frequency of injury in intercolligate athletics. They regarded rugby in particular as overly violent, but wanted to do something positive rather than merely come out with yet another statement against intercolligate rugby. For this reason the clinic emphasized safe play with a sportsmanlike attitude.

It was hoped by the Rugby Club organizers that the excellent attitude at the clinic might show the demand for good, clean rugby on this campus. Further, it was hoped that this gathering would be an excellent way to usher in the women's spring rugby season, which will consist of four home games.

Although attendance at the clinic was excellent, that at the post-clinic party was somewhat disappointing. Those who went, however, enjoyed a wild time in the true spirit of rugby tradition.

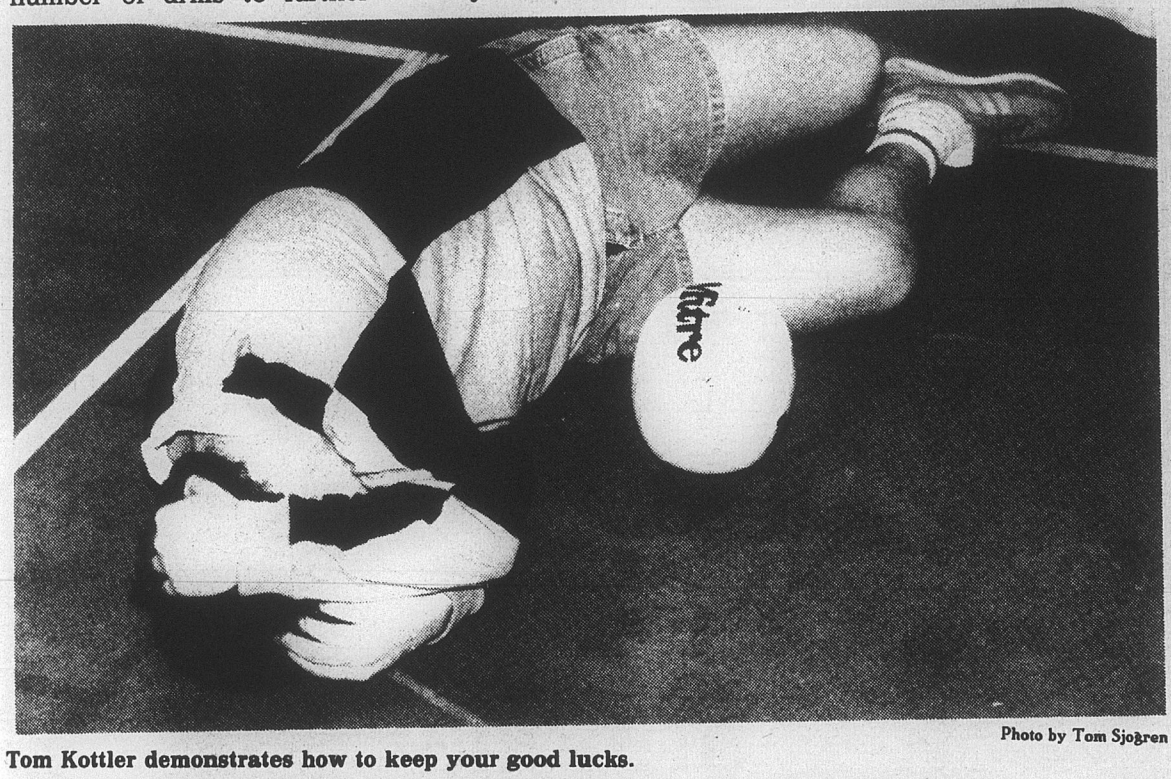

Photo by Tom Sjogren

Tom Kottler demonstrates how to keep your good lucks.

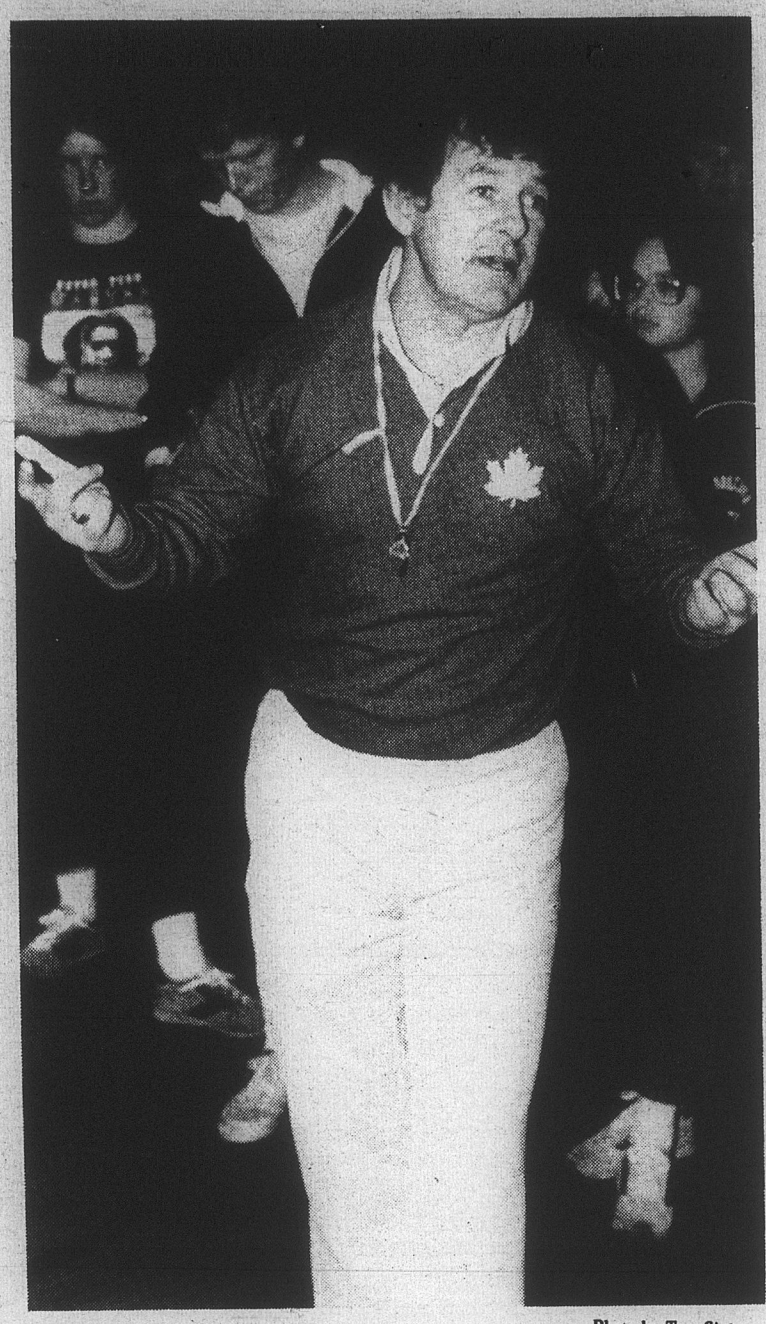

Photo by Tom Sjogren

Allen Reece, coach of the Canadian National Team, speaking at the rugby clinic.

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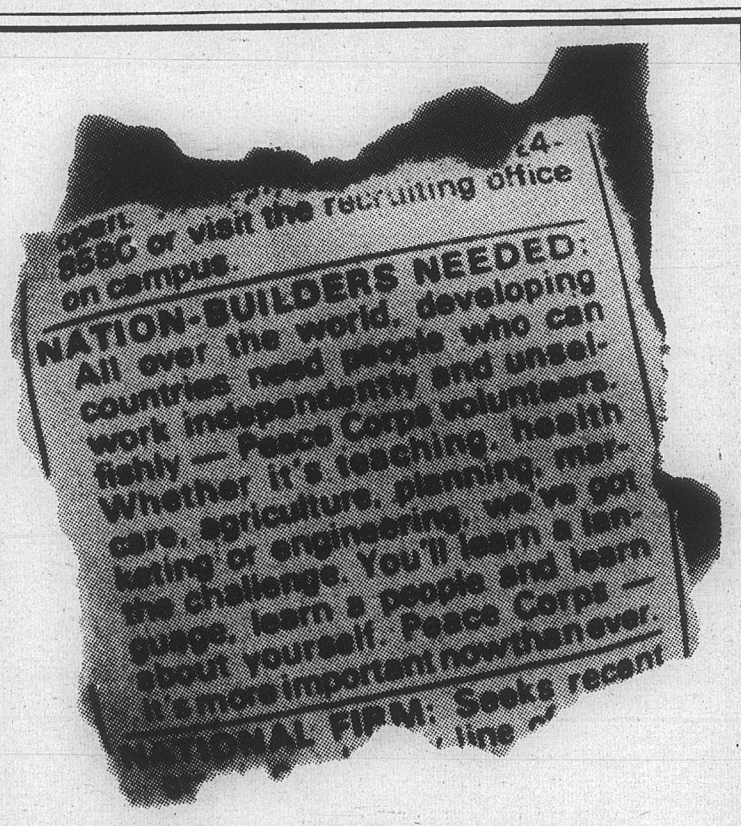
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Socialist mayor gains aldermanic support

By Sam Dickey

Burlington Mayor Bernard Sanders received a vote of confidence Mar. 2 in city elections. Three candidates who are sympathetic to the socialist mayor's programs were elected to the Board of Alderman. This is the first time in 30 years that Democrats have not dominated the Board in the most Democratic city in predominately Republican Vermont.

In Ward 1, Citizens Party candidate, and UVM professor, Richard E. Musty defeated popular Democratic incumbent Joyce Desautels. Other successful Citizens Party candidates were Zoe Breiner in Ward 2 and Gary De Carolis in Ward 3.

In the past, Sanders has had problems with the Aldermen. They have fired his secretary, rejected his appointments to city offices, fought him in court and assailed his fitness as mayor. A two-thirds majority, or nine of the thirteen aldermen, is required to override a mayor's veto. With Musty, Breiner and De Carolis joining the two pro-Sanders alderman already on the Board, such a development becomes highly unlikely.

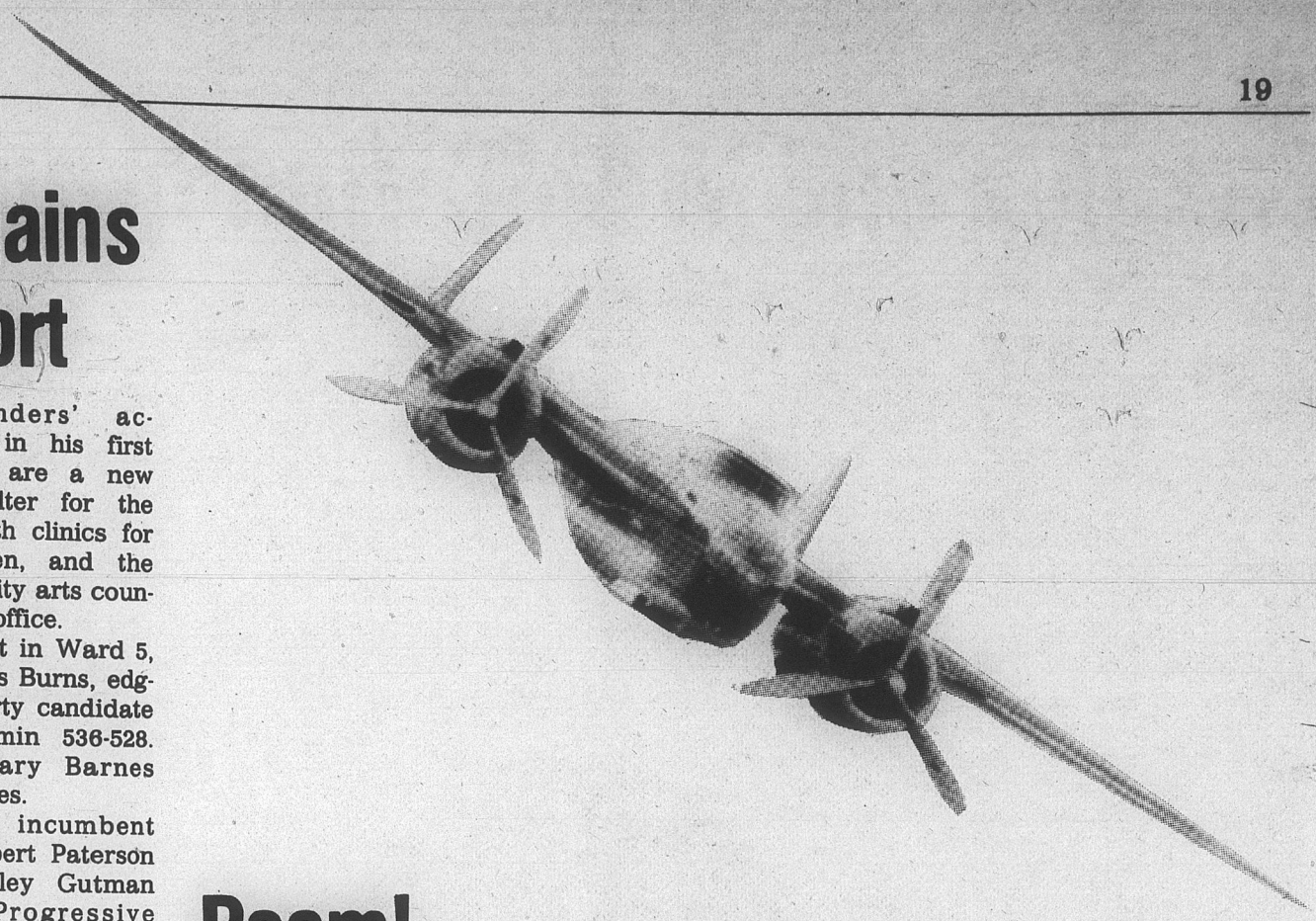
Among Sanders' accomplishments in his first year in office are a new emergency shelter for the poor, free health clinics for women, children, and the elderly, a new city arts council and a youth office.

The incumbent in Ward 5, Democrat James Burns, edged Citizen's Party candidate Joan Beauchemin 536-528. Republican Gary Barnes received 428 votes.

In Ward 6, incumbent Republican Robert Paterson outpolled Stanley Gutman 680-617. Progressive Democrat Ann Leddy Charron gained 430 votes.

By law, if no candidate receives 40 percent of the total vote cast, run-off elections must be held within 30 days. In Ward 5 Burns will take on Beauchemin, giving Sanders a chance to gain another sympathetic alderman, while Paterson will oppose Gutman in Ward 6.

Sanders attributed the Citizen's Party victories to voters' perception that city government "can be of the people and for the people ... People voted for serious change and we intend to give them that." Sanders stated that he was fighting for housing, jobs, and justice—not just narrow management issues.



Boom! A bomber lights in Middlebury

By Johanna Glover

Alright, so Middlebury didn't get the B-52's for the Carnival concert. But transpose those numbers and then what do you have? The answer: a B-25 bomber, and Middlebury has one.

The plane, owned by Dean Martin, a 25-year old native of Vermont, has been housed at the Middlebury Airport since 1979. However, the plane is currently in Burlington since it is too large for the runways at a small airport like Middlebury's.

B-25 bombers were the first American planes to attack Tokyo during World War II; but, Martin's plane came off the assembly line in June, 1945, and was therefore never used in the war. "It was used as a training aircraft ... then after 1959, it was sent to the boneyard in Tucson, Arizona. A year later, it was surplused. Since then two construction companies have owned it, and it was flown up through the late '60's. In early 1979, I bought it from a contractor," said Martin, adding that he paid $25,000 for the plane.

Martin, who has been flying since the age of fifteen, claims his B-25 is the best in the country, "condition wise." He flies the bomber in airshows during the summer. At the end of March, Martin will fly at the Cape Canaveral Airshow in Florida, the largest airshow in the country.

Asked why he decided to buy a B-25 bomber, Martin explained, "It's a classic sort of thing—not everybody has one." Indeed not.

Reagan slashes

continued from page 1

The cutbacks would limit eligibility to students from only the poorest families. The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, totaling $80,500, are given to 123 Middlebury students. President Reagan has recommended the elimination of these grants by 1983-84.

Social Security benefits for students are to be gradually reduced over the next two years until they are eliminated in 1985. Presently, there are at least 115 Middlebury students who receive a total of $207,000 in Social Security benefits. This aid goes to college students whose parents are dead, disabled, or retired. Reagan plans to do away with this program entirely within the next few years. Various other programs would be reduced or eliminated, further limiting the sources of aid to students.

The Reagan guidelines also call for making loans more expensive for those students who are still eligible for a G.S.L. Presently students have to pay a "loan fee" of five per cent of the total loan. Under the new proposals the fee will be doubled to 10 per cent. This means that if a student takes out a loan for $2,500 he will receive only $2,250. In the meantime he will have to pay the premium on the loan as if he borrowed the whole $2,500. Under existing regulations, a student has a nine per cent interest rate until he pays off the debt. Under the new plan he might have to assume the going market rate (now about 17-18 per cent) after two years.

A number of colleges and universities have already reacted to the proposed Federal cuts. Wesleyan University has stated that they will not be able to guarentee aid-blind admissions (admission without regard for ability to pay) for all of its applicants next year. Middlebury College, which employs a similar policy, has no plans to change it for next year. The College's policy, called "admit-and-deny," admits a student regardless of his ability to pay, but might deny him the financial aid he requested. It should be noted that last year, all students who demonstrated finanacial need and enrolled in the College received aid meeting their full need. However, there is no promise that the College will be able to continue this policy if the cuts go through.

There have been several other federal financial aid plans proposed. Patricia Jamison, Director of Financial Aid for Middlebury believes "that some of the proposals may be as disasterous as the Reagan plan." She went on to say that out of all the plans proposed "Congressman Jeffords (VT) has the best proposals as far as we are concerned. His plan has no further cuts other than maintaining the stricter eligibility requirements from last year."

Mrs. Jaimison said that she was suprised by the lack of response and protest from the student body. Many Senators and Congressmen also have noted a lack of response from the usually vocal college students.

classifieds

Miss Fitler: Are you still alive? Has TS murdered you and that's why I haven't heard anything? Scriva! Col. Dobbin.

OOO: "roomies are to abuse." but i guess you're fun anyway. Here's to cabin fever!! XOX 007

Hey 7: Where have you been, dingbat? I miss seeing you to my right! 8

Hey you - yes, you: How would you like to go to Hunt's one of these days (perhaps 16th, 22nd..)? I hear it's more fun than Batt 3rd on a Saturday morning withonly 4 copies left...

Pantherettes: You did a great job "strutting your stuff" in ICE SHOW '82! Keep on high stepping all Spring. Love JEM.

To whomever sent the anonymous letter to the Editor: I understand your reasons, but I can't publish it unless I have your name. Strict confidentiality. Editor in Chief.

Dear Dirt: Forget your troubles, come on get happy...We're going to bop all your cares away. Sing Halleljah, come on get happy...Get ready for the dancing day! Shaboom. Yors Truly, The Dynamic Duo.

Fellow Mother Myrick Fans: Don't forget our memorable weekend too quickly! China Town won't forget us too quickly either — W-A-L-K!!!! Hang in there — Spring Break and Montreal have yet to come!!! Dr. Haagen Daz

LBG: I would, but my grandmother asked first. But, how about mixed doubles tomorrow? Love, Jaguar.

Dear T.W.: I am still eagerly waiting your call. Please hurry! Your Mobile Admirer.

No doubt that girl scout cookies are always fun when shared with friends — but can you love someone that you don't like? Here's to future fun!

RA, BM,SR,andCo.: A mysterious tape from Germany will arrive soon. It'll even be in stereo! Schreib doch mal! The Munich Connection.

JT: I've gone to Carolina in my mind. Can't wait - DS

PT and Dinckles: Our flowers are wilted, but our memories are not. Thanks again for a "swinging" time! Love, Laverne and Shirley.

Uppity and Pyro, Aloof: 1) reserved and cool in manner 2) not cordial; stand-offish 3) at a distance but in view. Yours truly, The Late night Bagel Bellies.

LLL: Welcome to the new abode...and the new mess. Out of chaos must come order, right? Maybe by the time it's time to reundo, we'll be done!!

MOI.

Attention

Steamboat Springs, Colorado — Ski Town USA — champagne powder skiing. Spectacular winter and summer resort. Also fishing, riding, ballooning, sailing. Contact: Cathy McGill, Box 3321, or phone 388-3321 or Harbor Hotel, Box 4109, Steamboat Springs, Co. 80477, phone (303) 879-1522.

Students who intend to student teach during the Fall Term 1982 are reminded to submit an application to the Teacher Education Program, 122 Munroe Hall, no later than March 30, 1982.

All Hockey Players: If you want pictures of this past season's action, I have plenty of them. Contact Lee, Box 2768, Phone 8-3400 for viewing.

LOST

Please help me find my sweater — reward offered: Heavy grey wool with name tag. Worth more to me than words or money. David Buchanan Forest E.

WANTED

Point O'Pines Camp for Girls is looking forfemale counselors. Check Placement Office or write: Andrew Rosen, 221 Harvard Ave., Swarthmore, Pa., 19081

Roommates for the Old Mill for June 1 to August 31. Rent is $150 per month and down depending on numbers. Contact Chris at Giff 318 or Box C-4118.

Campus and WRMC alumni hit the big time

By Kathy Havard

For Middlebury's senior class, many of whom have nightmares of running back and forth between the want ads and the unemployment line next year, The Campus felt a few success stories were in order. A remarkable number of past Campus editors and WRMC-FM board members have found success in communications-related fields.

Two of the more noteable successes are Walter Mears '56, Campus Editor-in-Chief in 1955-'56, and Frank Sesno '77, WRMC News Director in 1976-'77. Mears, Vice President of the Associated Press and winner of a Pulitzer Prize, is one of the most respected journalists in the world. He presently supervises the A.P. Bureau in Washington, D.C., and writes a political column three times a week.

The Associated Press, the largest news-gathering organization in the world, provides information to over 11,000 newspapers and radio stations, twenty-four hours a day.

Quoted in a recent article in The Rutland Herald, Mears described the A.P.'s function: "There's a daily paper in Pennsylvania that is almost socialist. There's also a chain in Orange County, California, that thinks Reagan is a bleeding heart liberal. We've got to wite stories that serve both," he explained. By numerous respected accounts, no one writes such stories better than Mears.

Sesno was appointed White House correspondent for the Associated Press in November, 1981. The WRMC alumnus has culled various honors and much respect en route to his most recent appointment. As European coordinator for A.P. radio, Sesno won the 1980 Overseas Press Club of America Award, "Best Radio Spot News from Abroad," for his coverage of the Iranian Embassy seige in London.

Sesno also covered such events as the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, the arrival of the American hostages in West Germany, and the Royal Wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana.

Another Associated Press employees include Don Kreis '80, Station Manager at WRMC from 1978-79. Kreis currently writes news broadcast stories for the A.P. in New York City. Chris Graff '75, Station Manager in 1974-75, supervises the Associated Press for the state of Vermont. The A.P. bureau in Montpelier, according to Graff, supplies newspapers and some radio stations with local Vermont news as well as stories of regional and national impact.

"My broadcast background made it possible for me to get a job with the A.P.," Graff remarked. He said that while the experience provided by graduate school might be important for a person with less background, it "really doesn't make much difference in getting a job."

"Sure did!" laughed Peter Temple '72, when asked whether his experience as Station Manager of WRMC from 1970-72 helped to shape his future. "I majored in radio and minored in history," remarked Temple, now Station Manager of WCBS radio and television station in New York City. "It not only got me where I am professionally today, but also taught me a lot about working with people . . . I loved running the thing more than anything else."

According to one of his coworkers at WRMC, Temple certainly mastered this latter skill while at Middlebury. He spearheaded WRMC's summer programming and initiated general expansion and improvement of the station. Temple currently supervises 140 employees in sales, programming, operations and advertising at WCBS in New York.

Several WRMC alums are still directly involved with on-the-air broadcasting. Brian Collamore '72 reports on a Rutland radio station, and Nick Bogert '74 works for a news station in Miami. Dave Moses works on a PM Magazine show in California, while Jeanne Meserve '74 anchors the 6 P.M. and 11 P.M. reports for a large Virginia television station.

Some of the past Campus editors have pursued more literary careers. Jay Heinrichs '77 is the Assistant Editor of American Forestry magazine, and John Walsh '51 edits the news section of Science magazine in Washington D.C. Others are free-lance writers and editors: Alan Magary '66 in San Francisco, Richard Blodgett '62 in New York City, and Nancy Price Graff '75 for Vermont Life magazine, and other publications in Vermont.

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Enter the Seven & Seven

500. 500 T-shirts, that is. We'll be raffling them off at College Expo '82. Just bring this form to our Seagram's 7 booth to enter the raffle. The good times stir at Fort Lauderdale, March 17-20, and Daytona Beach, March 22-26. So come on down and enter our Seven and Seven 500. You could walk away with a free Seven and Seven T-shirt.

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